

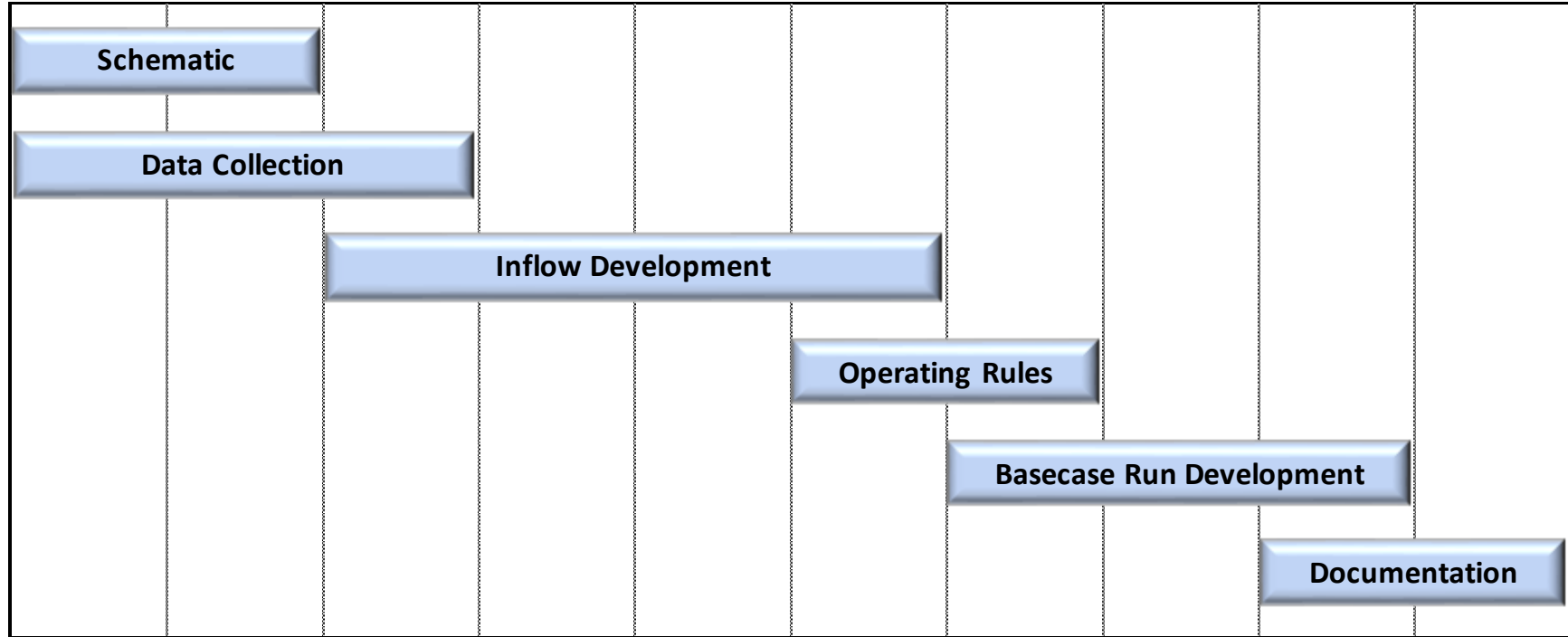
Hazen



Model Overview – Yadkin-Pee Dee/Lumber River Basin Hydrologic Model

December 11, 2020

Project Timeline



Meetings



Kickoff



*Data/Inflow
Review*



*Basecase
Review*



Training

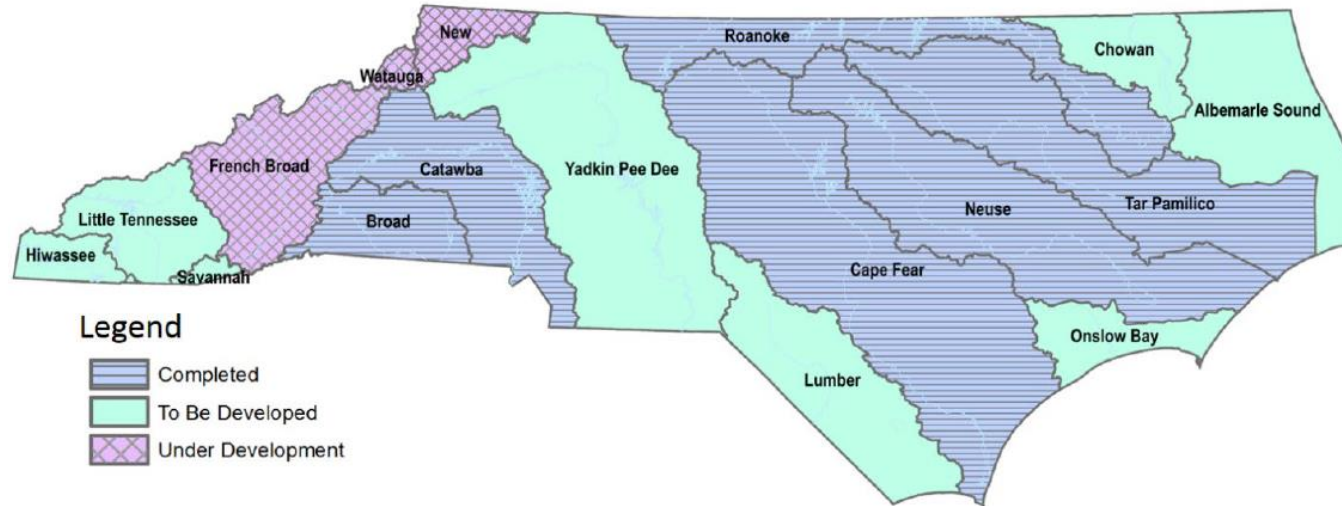
Project Acknowledgement

- Generous financial support by DWR
 - Tom Fransen, Pam Behm – DWR
- Generous time commitment from stakeholders, especially TRC members
 - Neela Sarwar, Pam Behm – DWR; Jonathan Williams – HDR; Tim Poole – Cube Carolinas; Ed Bruce – Duke Energy; Tony Young – Corps of Engineers; Aubrey Lofton – Union County; Curtis Weaver – USGS; Chris Goudreau – NC Wildlife Resources Commission; Brian Fannon – Yadkin Riverkeeper; Jefferson Currie – Lumber Riverkeeper
- Supporting documentation and data from the YPDWMG and its members (utilities and power companies)

Meetings and Purpose

- Kickoff Meeting (Mar. 4)
- TRC #1 (Sept. 2): model development overview, plus schematic review
- TRC #2 (Oct. 5): review inflows
- TRC #3 (Nov.12): review basecase run results (including inflows and operating logic)
- Model Overview [today]: provide model overview, applications of model, and results
- Training (mid-Jan): virtual demonstration of OASIS model and scenarios

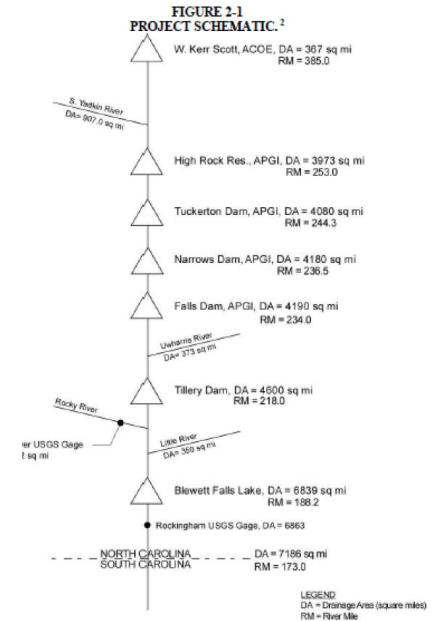
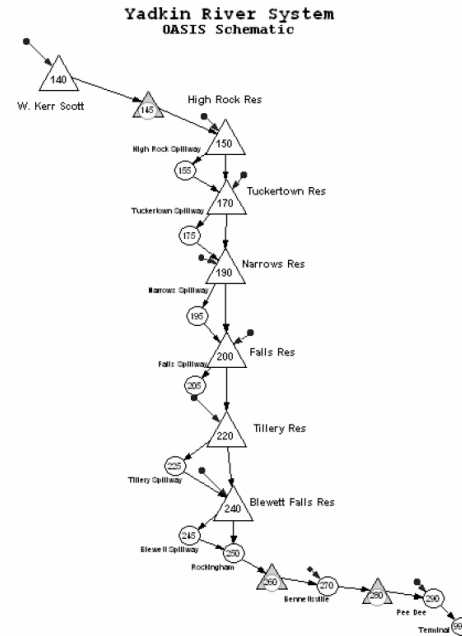
NC DWR Basin-Wide Modeling Initiative (Shown to YPDWMG in Nov.2016)



CHEOPS model in Catawba; OASIS model elsewhere. First DWR basin model was in the 1970s for the Yadkin Capacity Use Area Study.

Major Modeling and Water Use Assessment in the Yadkin

- Relicensing
 - Yadkin Project: Alcoa (APGI) early 2000s; new license issued in 2017 to now Cube Hydro Carolinas. OASIS developed by HydroLogics (now Hazen)
 - Yadkin-Pee Dee Project: Progress Energy mid 2000s; new license issued in 2015 to now Duke Energy. CHEOPS developed by DTA (now HDR).
- IBT Permitting
 - Concord/Kannapolis: OASIS used by NC DWR.
 - Union County: CHEOPS used by HDR.

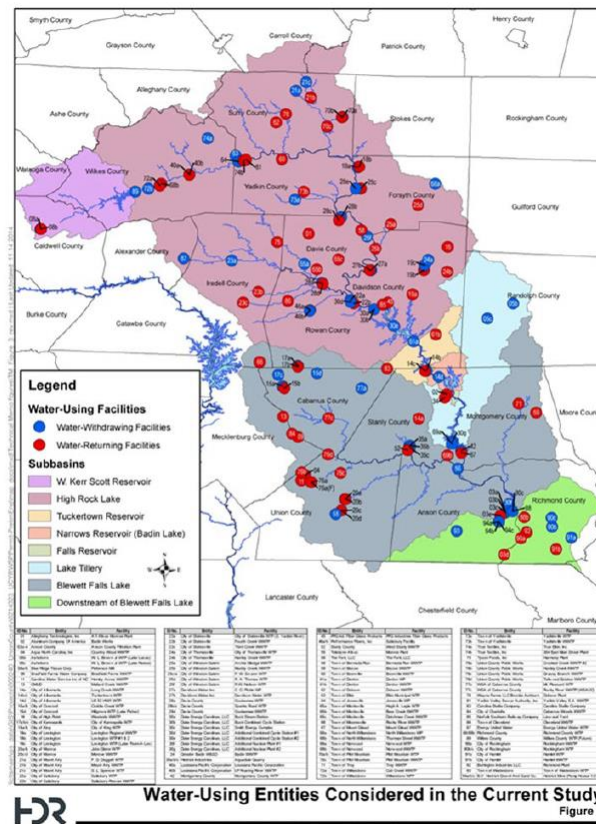


Major Modeling and Water Use Assessment in the Yadkin (cont'd.)

Yadkin-Pee Dee Water Use

- Water Use Study - 2014
 - Part of Union County IBT process
 - Basin-wide projections (W. Kerr Scott to SC state line)
 - 2010-2012 (base) to 2060

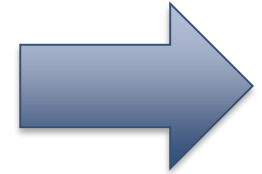
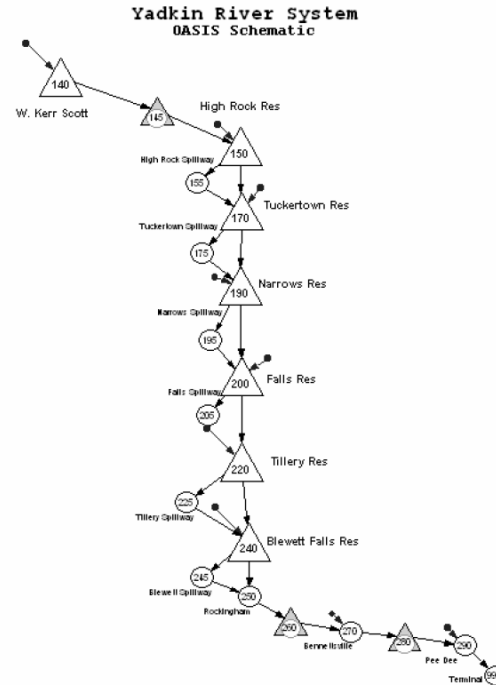
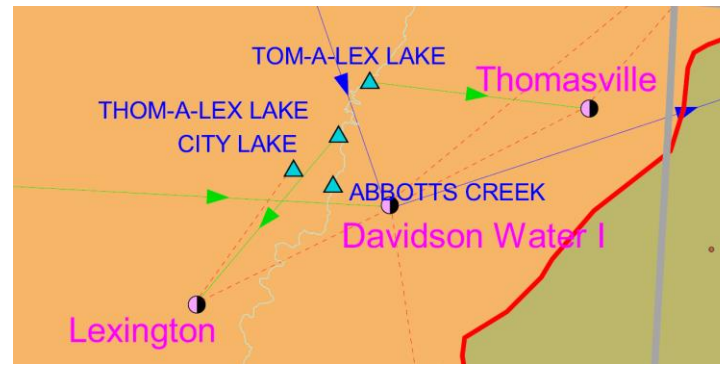
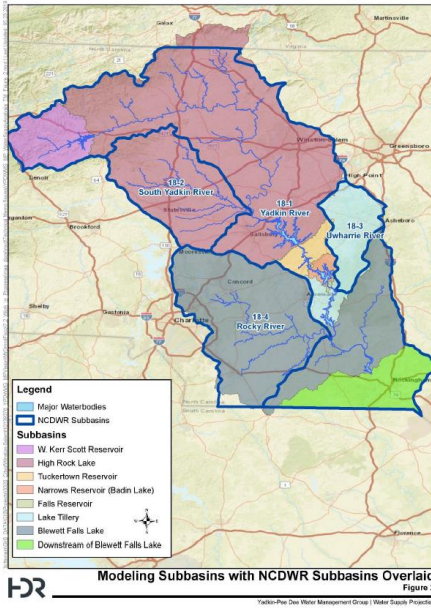
- YPDWMG – 2019 Updates
 - Part of Water Resources Plan development
 - 2017 (base) to 2070



From HDR presentation to DMAG in 2019





The Next Model Iteration

Reservoir Catchments and
DWR Subbasins



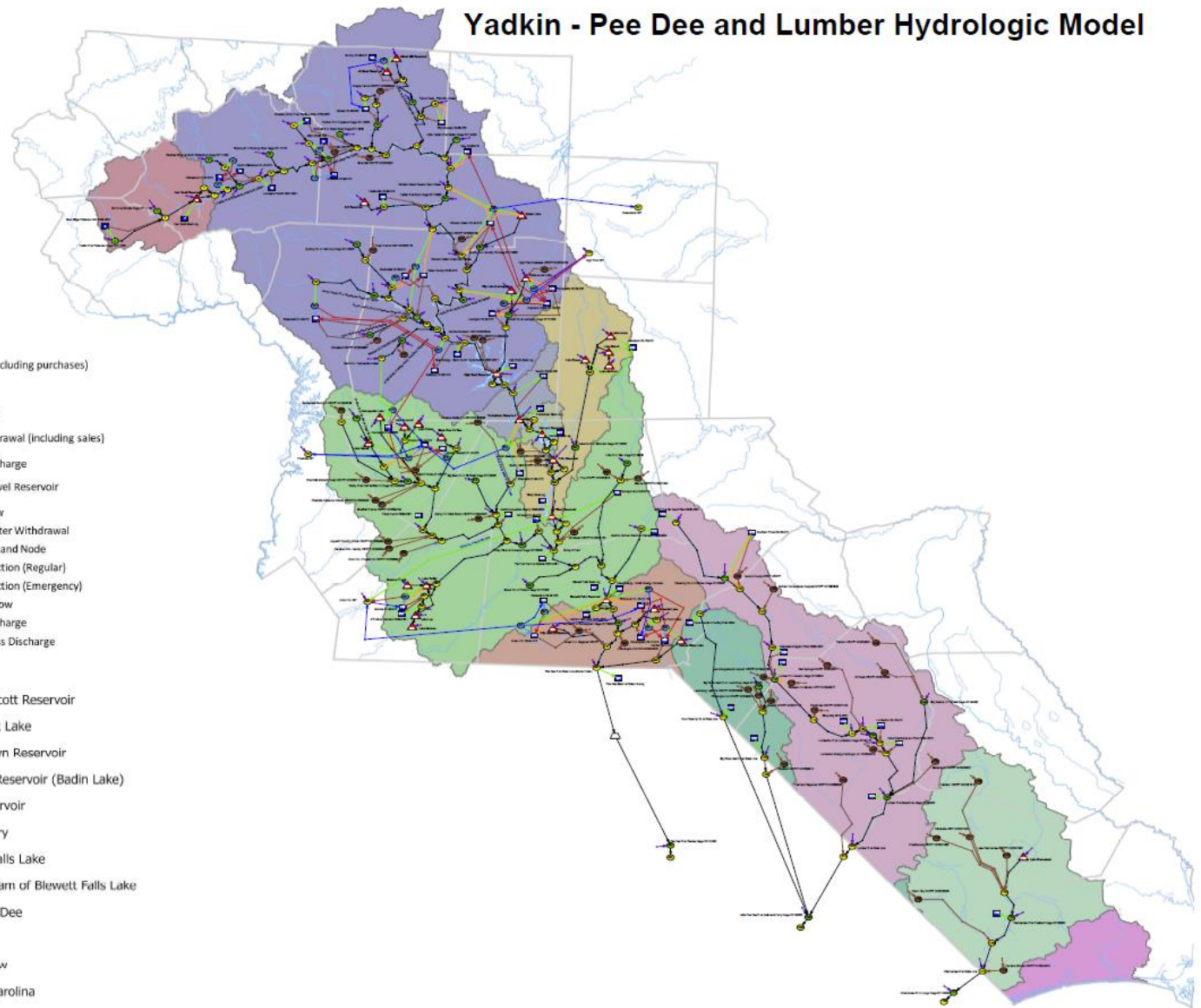
Yadkin - Pee Dee and Lumber Hydrologic Model

Legend

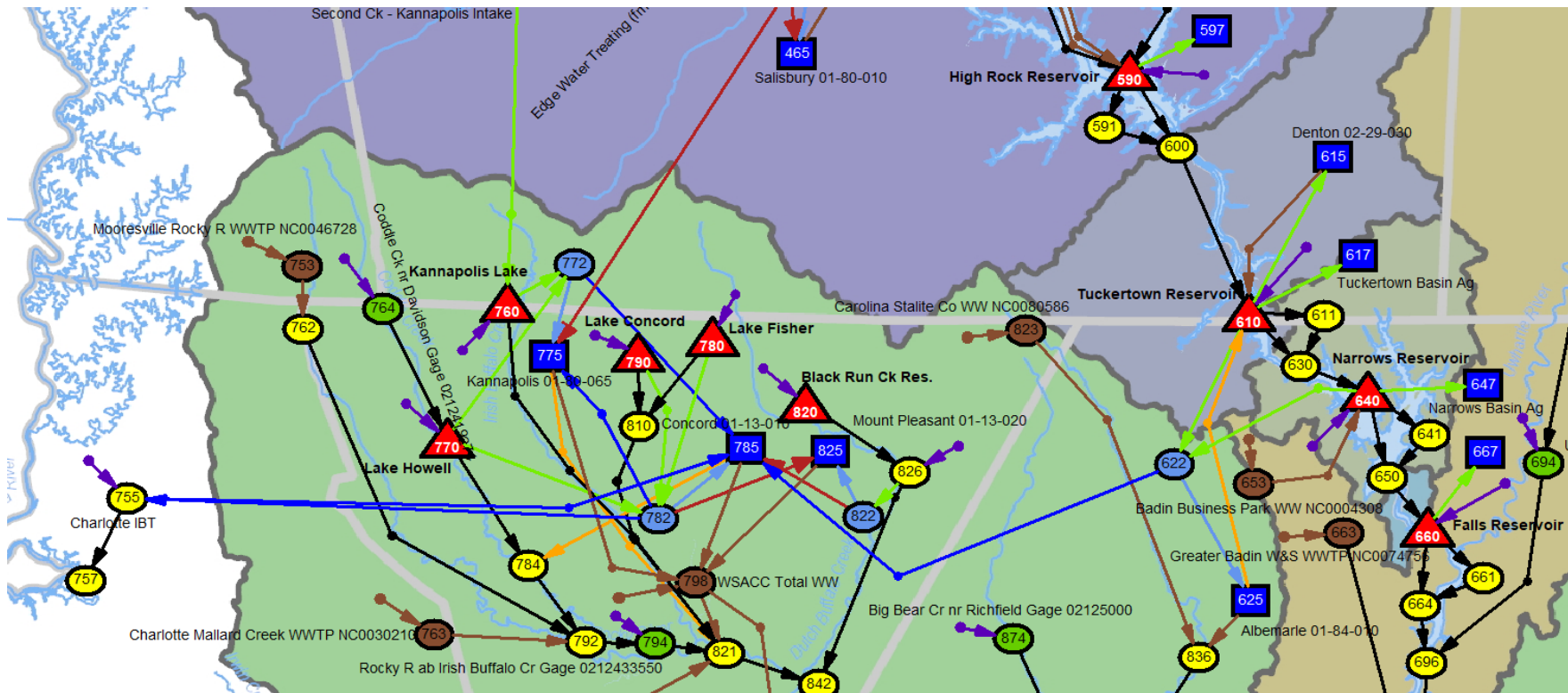
-  Reservoir
-  Demand (including purchases)
-  Junction
-  USGS Gage
-  Total Withdrawal (including sales)
-  WWTP Discharge
-  Time of Travel Reservoir
-  Regular flow
-  Surface Water Withdrawal
-  WD to Demand Node
-  Interconnection (Regular)
-  Interconnection (Emergency)
-  Natural Inflow
-  WWTP Discharge
-  WTP Process Discharge

Subbasins

-  W. Kerr Scott Reservoir
-  High Rock Lake
-  Tuckertown Reservoir
-  Narrows Reservoir (Badin Lake)
-  Falls Reservoir
-  Lake Tillery
-  Blewett Falls Lake
-  Downstream of Blewett Falls Lake
-  Little Pee Dee
-  Lumber
-  Waccamaw
-  Coastal Carolina



Schematic Detail



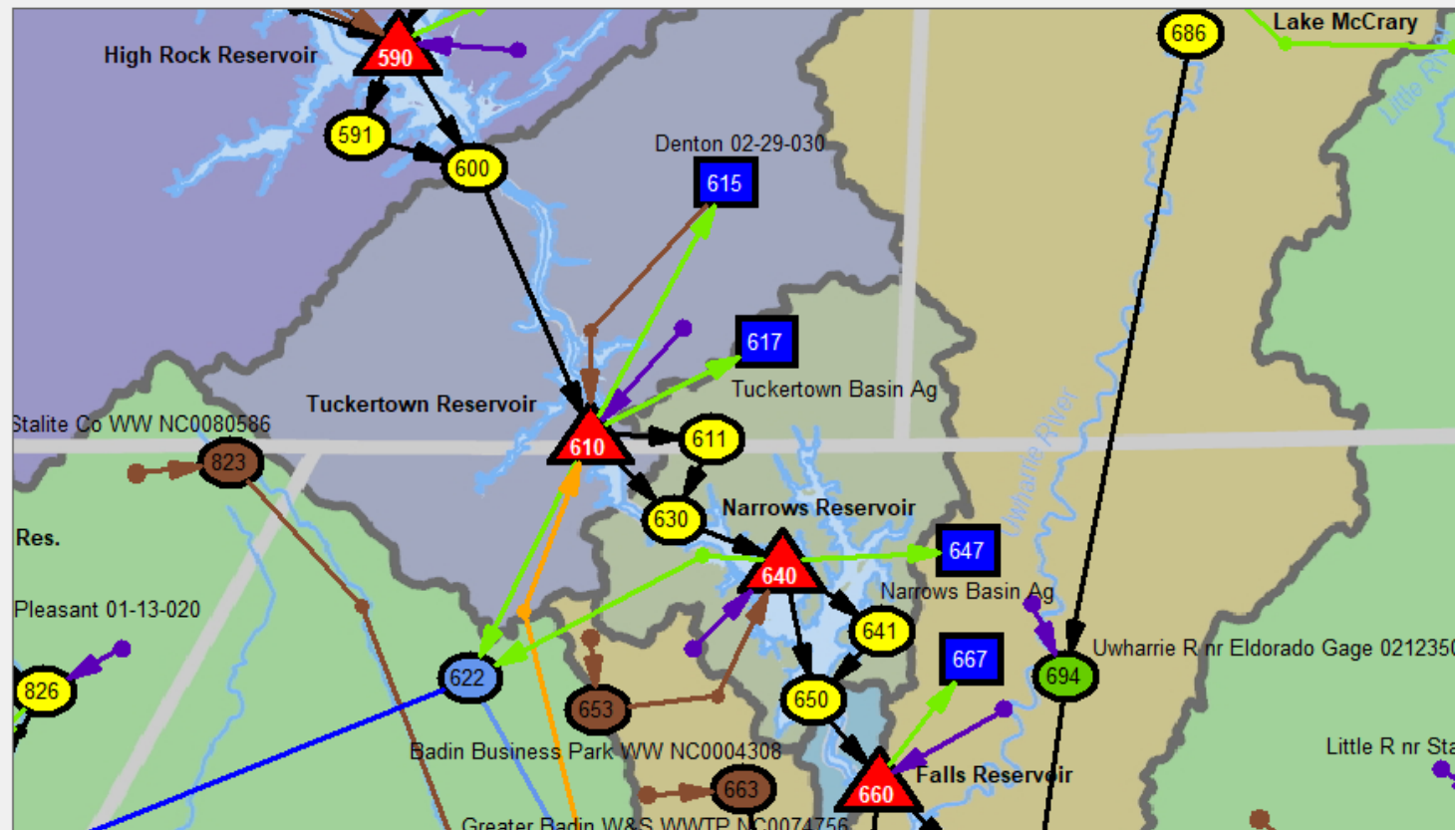
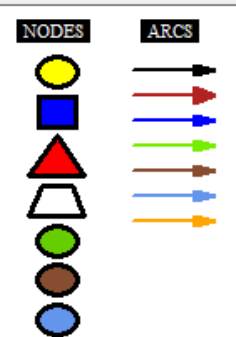
Classic OASIS

OASIS with OCL --- Run directory: C:\Work_from_HL\Work\OASIS_Yadkin_PeeDee_Lumber_Nov_2020\Runs\simulation\Final_18_Nov_2020 [Simulation Mode]

File Edit Run Output Help

Schematic Setup Time Node Arc OCL Misc Update Record

Zoom 230 %



Hazen



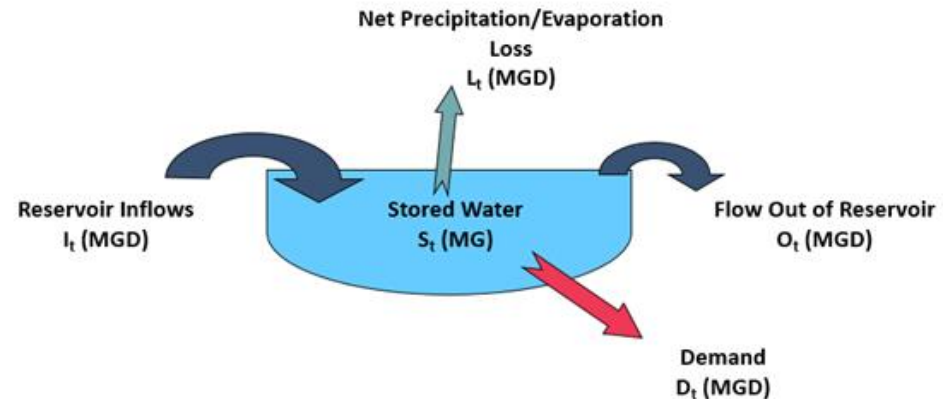
Refinements with YPDL OASIS Model*

- Inflow dataset
 - Relies on longer inflow record to capture additional droughts
 - Uses many more gages in the basin (made possible by extensive data unimpairment), including key gages on the mainstem (Yadkin College, High Rock, and Rockingham), plus inflows derived from historic operating data for Kerr Scott and High Rock
 - Ensures a monthly match with unregulated gage flows
 - Automated update to keep inflows current and allow for operations and real-time forecasting
- Ag water use developed explicitly around water use needs of certain crops relative to rainfall and needs of livestock
 - Future demands can be updated automatically as crop patterns and livestock counts change
- Tracking the flow of water
 - Extensive interconnections (regular, emergency, and/or IBTs) provided
- Automated safe yield routines
- Switch to turn on and off all drought plans, including LIP
- Automated demand adjustment (uniformly applied to all demand nodes)
 - WW returns linked to demand nodes get adjusted automatically

* Common to all OASIS models for NC basins

Uses of the Model

- Water budgeting (supply and demand) for all significant users, over a long, **fully** unimpaired inflow record
 - Prior models did not capture this level of detail, including interconnections
 - Example: Monroe is one of dozens of systems that can now be evaluated, capturing the critical droughts of record for each (for Monroe, 1950-51)

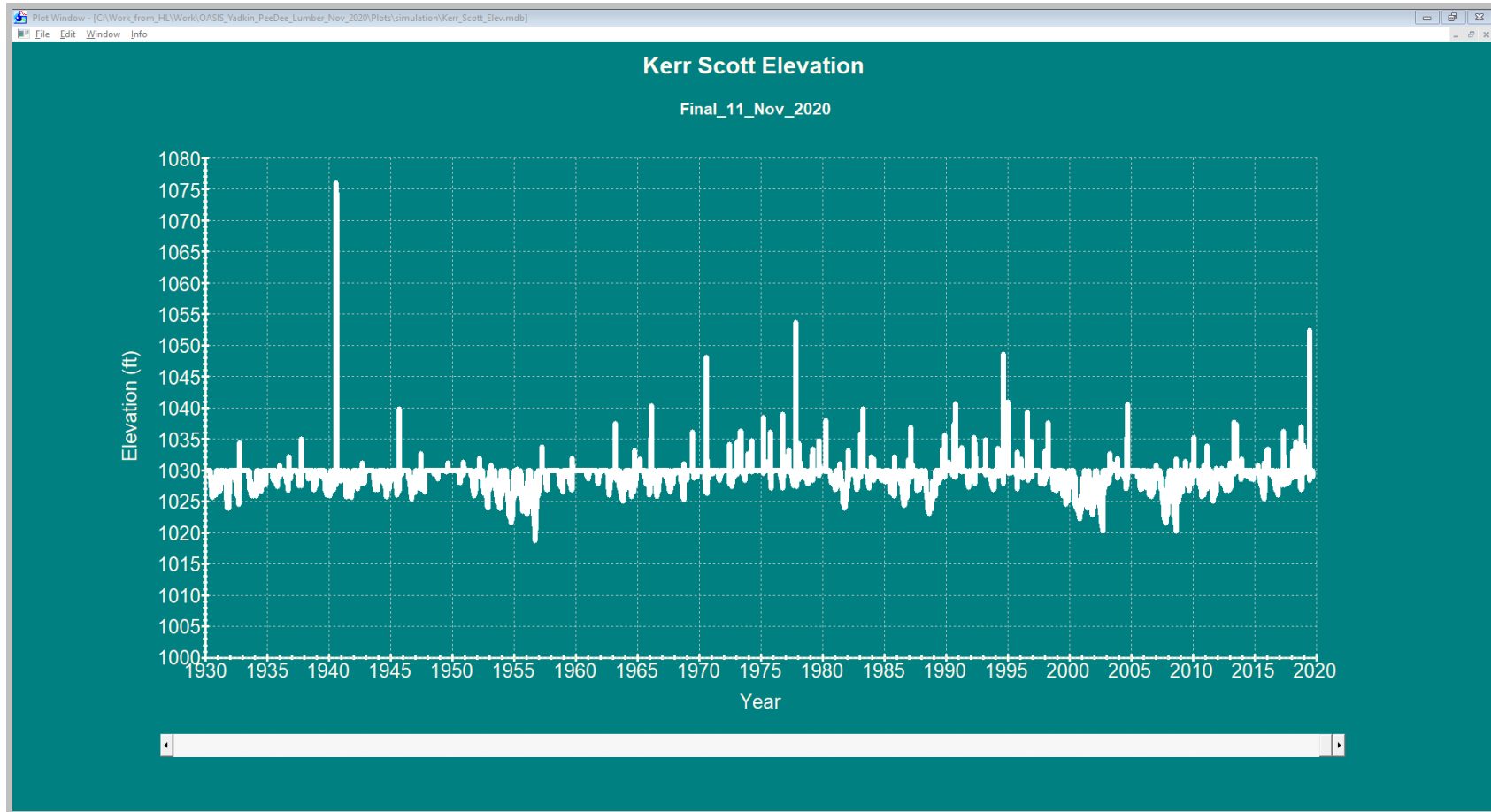


$$S_t = S_{t-1} + I_t - D_t - L_t - O_t \quad \text{where } S_{t-1} = \text{yesterday's storage}$$

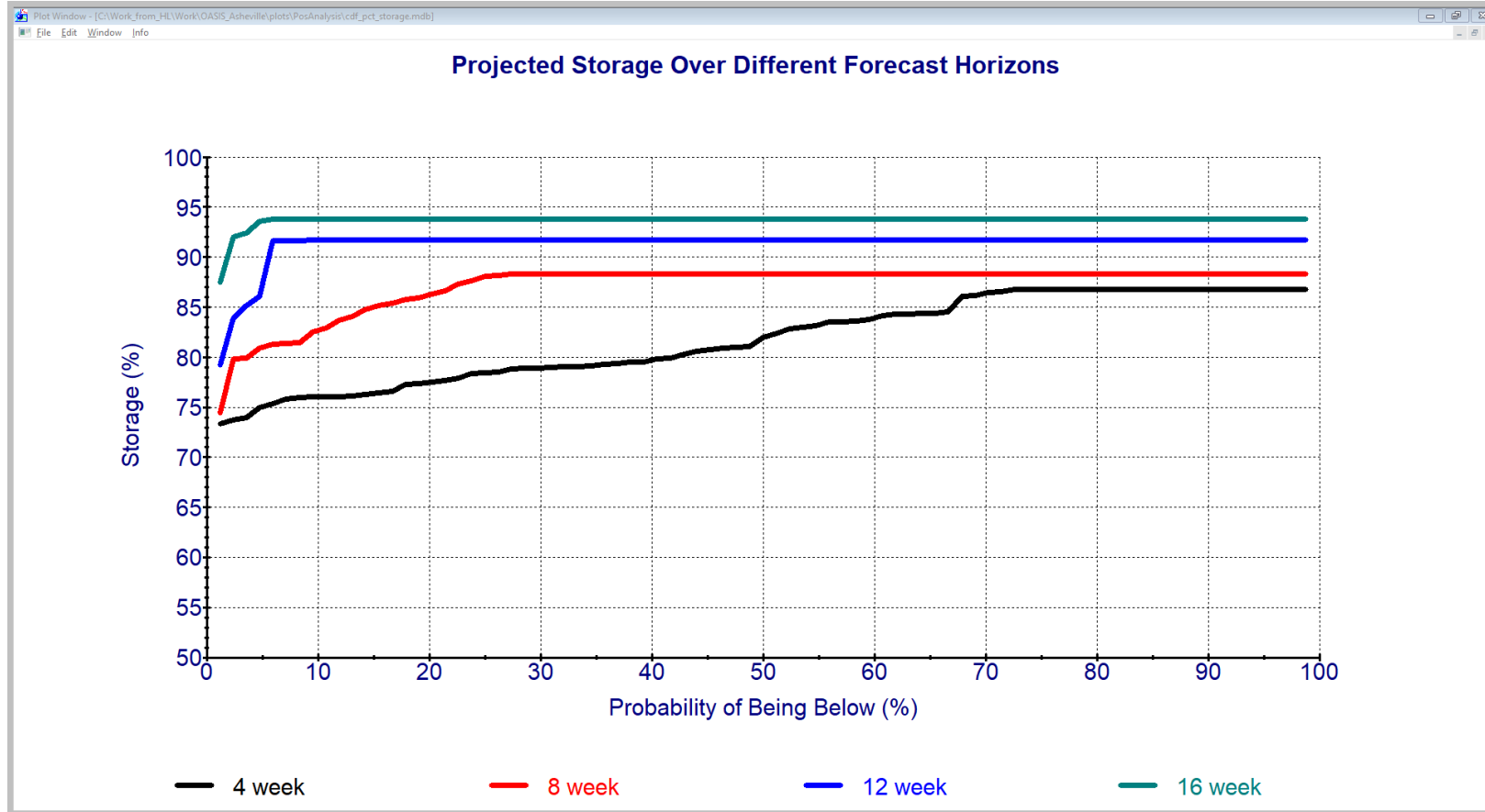
Uses of the Model (cont'd.)

- Drought plan assessment
 - Develop improved operating rules, including probability-based drought triggers
 - Drought exercises for the YPDWMG
- Impacts of interbasin transfers
- Planning and operations of facilities (including hydro)
- Ecological flow impacts
- Forecasting of inflows and reservoir storage
- Impacts of reservoir rule curves and storage on downstream flows
 - Not a hydraulic model, but can be used for assessing flood control benefits
 - Note: routing provided to improve flow estimation to High Rock (based on one day lag of Kerr Scott change in storage) and South Carolina Pee Dee gage (based on two day lag from Rockingham)
 - Generally, routing is not needed because of significant local resolution in inflows due to wide network of gaging stations used in inflow development

Simulation Over Historic Inflow Record



Forecast Run – Storage Projection Sample



Uses of the Model of Interest to the YPDWMG

Table 1-1. Selected scenarios for further analysis

Scenario Category	Scenario
Climate/ Environmental Shifts	1. Drought reduces supply
	2. Storms become more infrequent and intense
	3. Increase in sedimentation decreases reservoir storage and/or restricts intakes
General Policy Shift	4. New policy or regulation requires an increased quality of wastewater discharge (e.g. High Rock Lake Nutrient Management)
	5. W. Kerr Scott Reservoir revised flow protocol
	6. New regulation/ policy requires an increase in the price of water, which decreases demand
Industrial	7. Increase in industry wastewater production (Ex. Poultry processing), resulting in degraded water quality
Public Behavioral Shifts	8. Increased population growth within the region, which increases demand
	9. Increased regionalization as people move to urban centers and become less reliant on well water, which increases demand
	10. Changes to IBT, which allows more water to leave the basin

Table 1-2. SAC Selected scenarios for further analysis

Scenario Category	Scenario
Land Use Change	1. Reduction in forested land could lead to an increase of runoff of nutrients and contaminants
Climate/ Environmental Shifts	2. Increase in peak storm flows carry more sediment and nutrients
	3. Evaluate the potential for improving the flood management capabilities to mitigate the impacts of future flooding throughout the Basin (including South Carolina)

Uses Could Include Other Scenarios Considered Before

- Union County IBT analysis by HDR

- No additional IBT for Union County's YRWSP
- Future (Year 2050) basin-wide water demands (withdrawals/returns)
- Includes future impact of climate change in future years resulting in an increased temperature of 2.3 deg F (0.6 deg F increase per decade) and lake surface evaporation increases of 7.8% (equivalent to an increase of 2% per decade), as compared to the 2012 baseline. This impact is consistent with the climate change impact considered by the Catawba-Wataree Water Management Group in preparation of the Catawba-Wataree Water Supply Master Plan baseline planning scenario, and is consistent with modeled climate change scenarios for this region of the United States.

A1-2012 (Alternative 1-2012)

- 23 mgd (maximum month daily average demand (MMDD)) IBT (net) from Pee Dee River, withdrawn at Lake Tillery
- Current (Year 2012) basin-wide water demand (withdrawals/returns) with Union County YRWSP projected Year 2050 IBT
- Used to compare effects of Alternative 1 to BLY-2012 (Yadkin Baseline-2012) scenario under current basin-wide water demand.

A1-2050 (Alternative 1-2050)

OASIS Model Accessibility

- Available to all stakeholders through accounts to NC DWR server
- Model is a living document, meant to be easily updated
 - **Provided with automated inflow update**
 - **Changes to system plumbing or operating rules can easily be made**
 - **Adding additional historical data for inflow/operating rule verification**
- Model is user-friendly, with easy to define performance measures like elevation, flow, and generation, along with probability tables and plots and user-defined level of impact (thresholds defining minor or major) like for Union County IBT analysis.
- Model is well documented, including historical detail on hydro operations between the old license, “interim” license, and new licenses

```
// File is Mainstem_Operations.oc1, which has the coding to handle the operations from the Yadkin Projects (High Rock down to Falls)
// and the Yadkin-Pee Dee Projects (Tillery and Blewett Falls).

// The details are defined in the 50-year FERC licenses for the 212.5 MW Yadkin Hydro Project (Cube) [FERC Project No. 2197, or P-2197]
// and the 108.6 MW Yadkin-Pee Dee Hydro Project (Duke Energy) [P-2206] as well as in the drought plans of utilities bound by it
// because of withdrawals from the reservoirs (including IBTs) like Concord and Kannapolis.
```

- Tutorial for creating and modifying runs and adjusting input and output

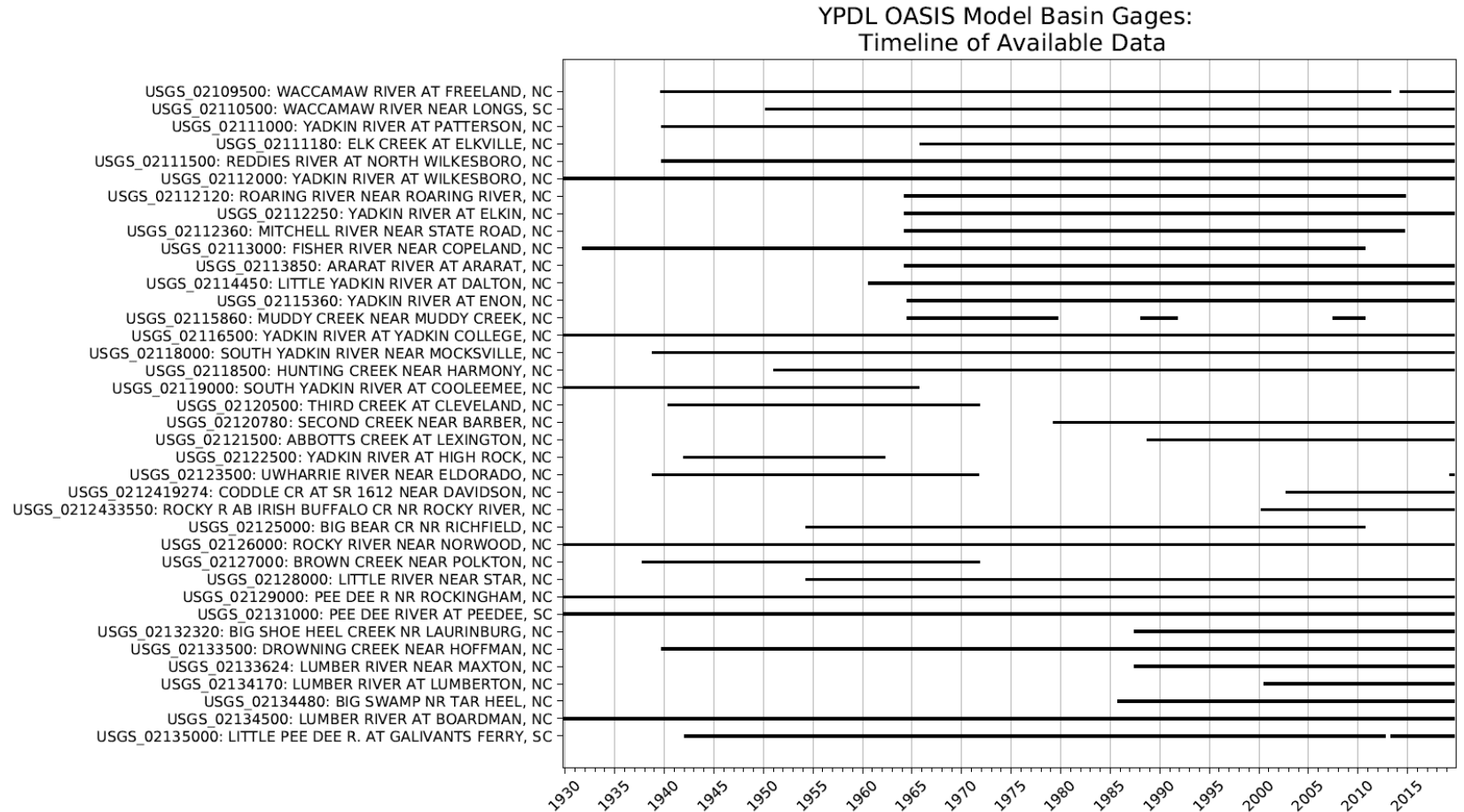
Model Development Process

- Develop schematic
 - Yadkin Pee Dee: node numbers ≤ 999
 - Lumber: node numbers ≥ 1000
 - Nodes assigned ending number depending on classification (e.g., reservoirs = __0)
 - Geographic extent: from headwaters to where rivers join the Pee Dee in South Carolina, with local resolution in North Carolina
 - Provide consistency with HDR's YPDWMG Demand Projections (Tech Memo Update - July 2019) regarding entities, amounts, and sub-basin classifications
 - Surface water only (either withdrawals or WW discharges), with facilities in operation or anticipated in the future
- Compile streamflow and precipitation gaging data
- Collect impairment data (withdrawals and WW discharges ≥ 0.1 mgd for M&I, plus withdrawals for Ag), plus reservoir change in contents, from databases and information from entities
- Hindcast impairments back to 1930 (start of inflow record), adjusted for facility start/stop dates
- Develop unimpaired inflows on monthly basis
 - Match at gages, meaning error is embedded in the impairments
 - Disaggregate to daily inflows using mostly reference gages
- Incorporate operating rules
- Develop basecase run (current conditions) – daily timestep, 1930 to Sept. 2019 (with provisional inflow updates to allow for real-time drought forecasting)

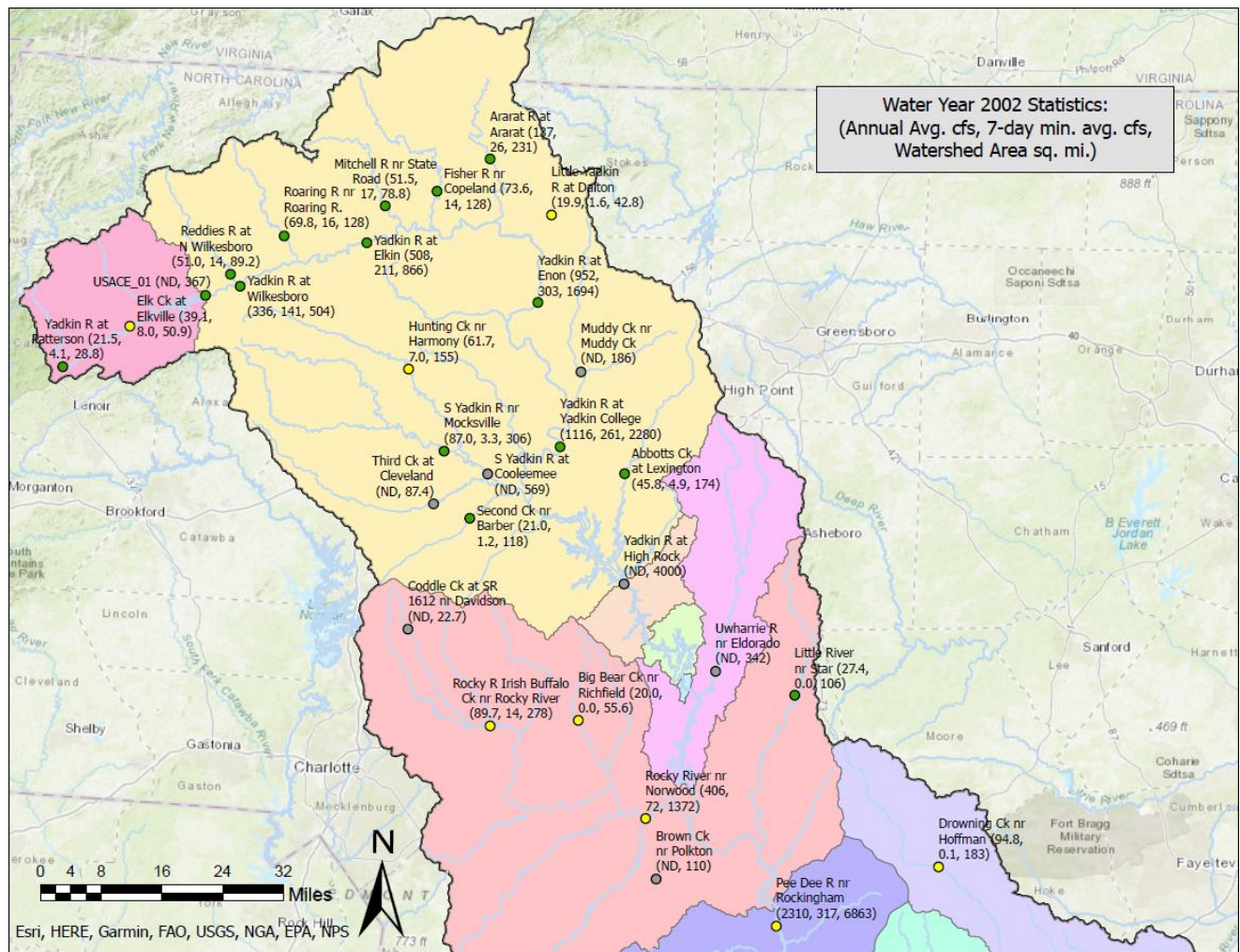
Schematic

- Inflow nodes: 80 in YPD, 20 in Lumber
 - USGS gages = 36
- Reservoir nodes: 30 (all but one in the YPD)
- M&I demand nodes: 40 in YPD, 5 in Lumber
- Agricultural demand nodes: 8 in YPD, 5 in Lumber
- WW return arcs linked to demand nodes: 35 in YPD, 5 in Lumber
- WTP process return arcs linked to demand nodes: 15 in YPD, 1 in Lumber
- WW independent return nodes: 25 in YPD, 20 in Lumber
- Interconnection arcs: 15 regular, 30 emergency, including IBTs
- Future intakes

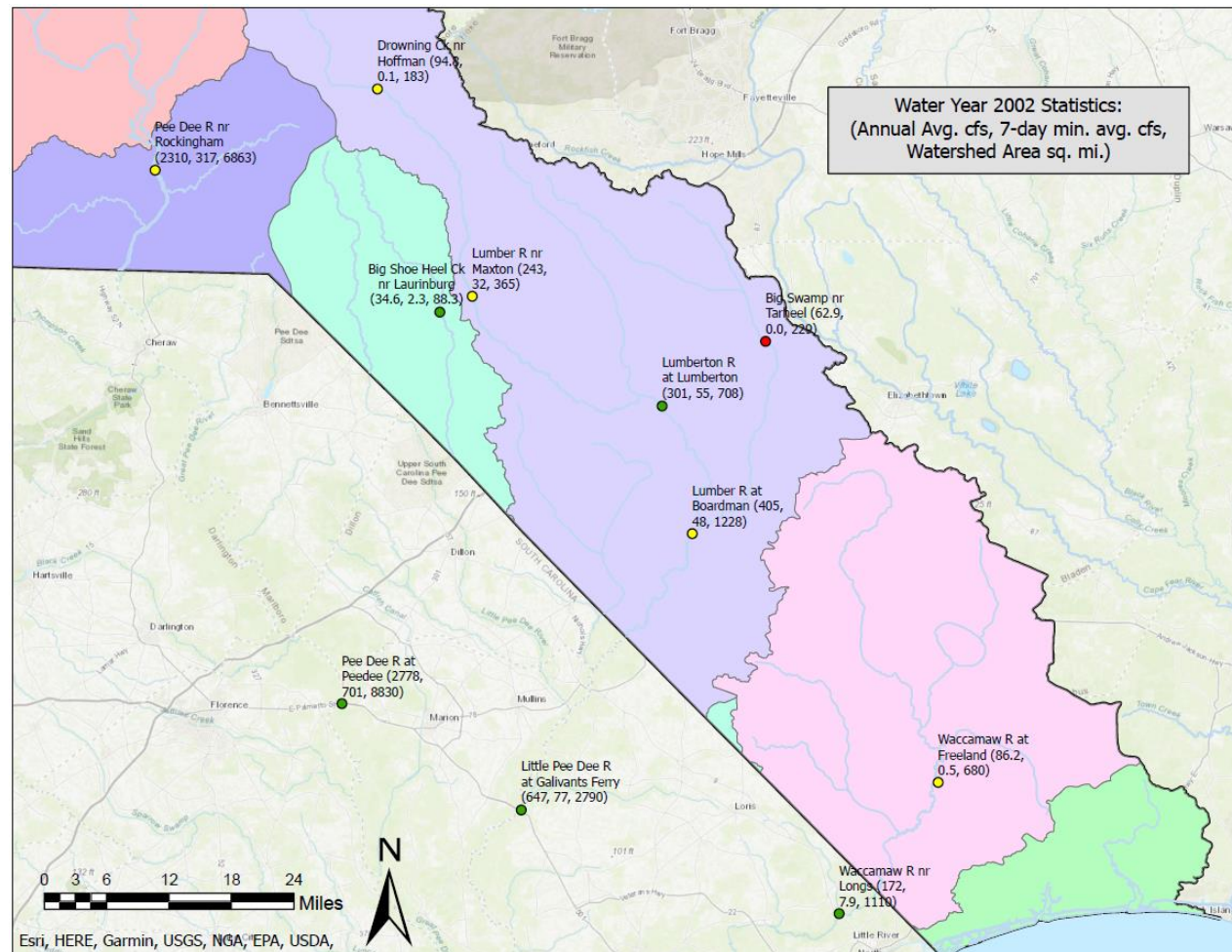
Compile Gaging Data (for the USGS-designated “Pee Dee River Basin”)



Gage Map



Gage Map



Compile Impairments

- **Water withdrawals***
 - **Public:** LWSP database (1997 through present, with some gaps, on a monthly basis); data collected through 2019.
 - **Industrial (including power plants):** WWATR database (1999 through present, with some gaps, on a monthly basis); data collected through 2018
 - *Power plants evaluated as “net” withdrawal for consistency with HDR study (= water – wastewater use) since water and WW discharges are in close proximity*
 - **Agriculture:** from USDA census data on irrigated crop acreage and livestock counts, + USGS surveys. Key irrigated crops incorporate water use curves in which irrigation use is dependent on rainfall. Use computed at county level (NC, but also VA and SC) and, in most cases, allocated to each subbasin based on percent coverage.
 - **Additional data from entities will supersede information from databases**
- **Wastewater discharges**
 - **Public:** NPDES database (early 1990s through present on a monthly basis); data collected through 2018. Some information provided from LWSP databases.
 - **Industrial:** NPDES
 - *Occasionally, facilities have multiple outfalls which were aggregated to get total discharge*
 - **Additional data from entities will supersede information from databases**
 - **Some entities include NCG (stormwater) permits; stormwater excluded**
- **Reservoir change in contents and associated net evaporation (using surface area x net evap rate)**
 - **USGS reports provide key information on mainstem reservoir change in contents**
 - **Supplemented with requests of utilities and power companies**

* NC Statute in 1991 required WD registration, updated every 5 years, for non-Ag uses > 0.1 mgd (Ag use is > 1 mgd) or transfers from one basin to another. In 2007, requirement for annual water use reporting.

Criteria For Entities Being Included in the Inflow Unimpairment

- All those with historic surface water withdrawals from the basin > 0.1 mgd annual average (Ag not included)
 - Seasonality considered when annual average < 0.1 mgd
 - Only Lumberton had significant GW withdrawal as well as SW withdrawal. This was accounted for.
- All those with historic surface water WW discharges in the basin > 0.1 mgd annual average
 - Also applies to entities that withdraw only GW
 - Same note as above on seasonality

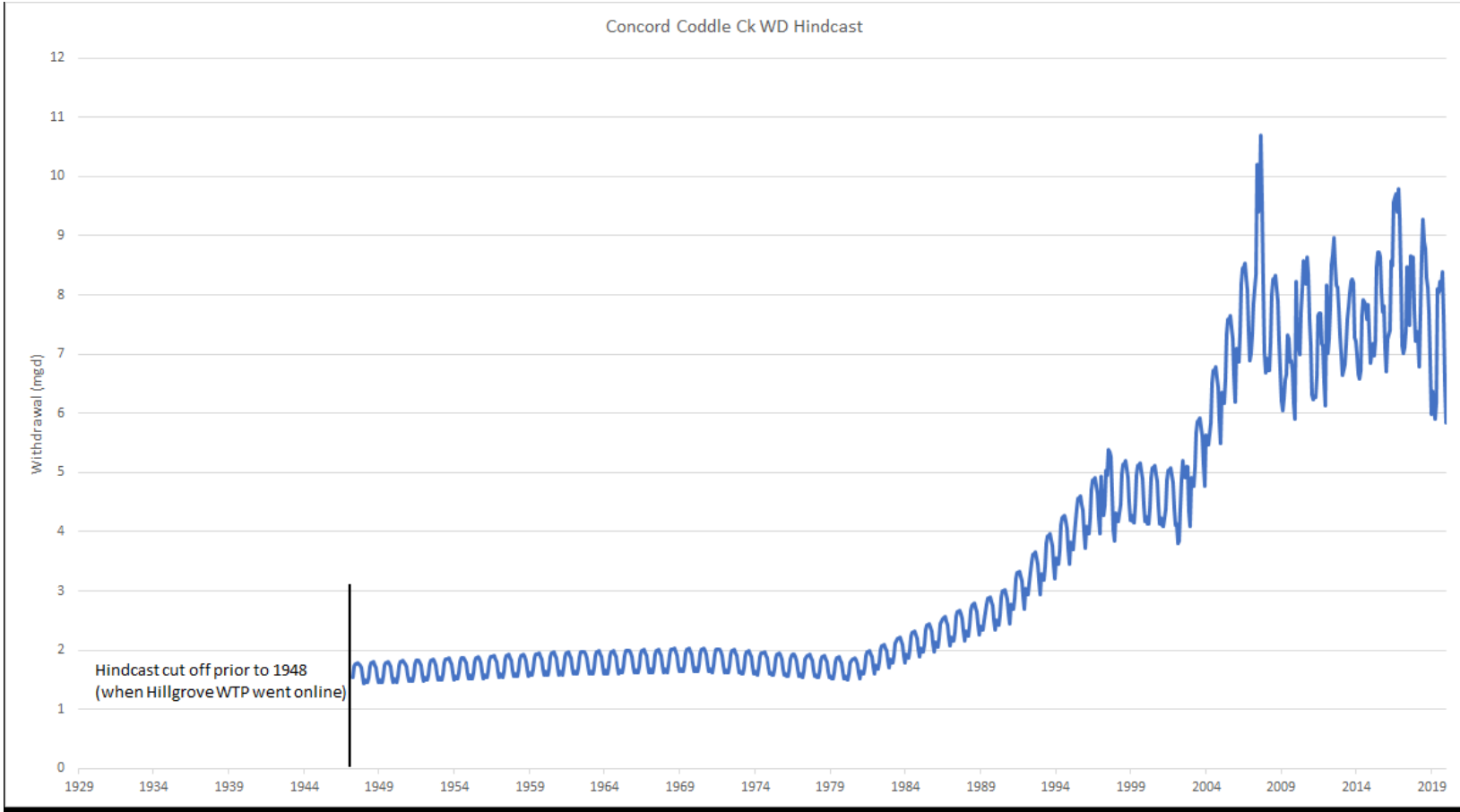
Excluded are purchasers that do not have a surface water withdrawal in the basins

- E.g., Yadkin County which purchases water from Jonesville

Note: for schematic inclusion, entities must have used > 0.1 mgd in the last 5 years (or are anticipated to use > 0.1 mgd in the future), or interconnections like IBTs that have not been used yet or are used only in emergency

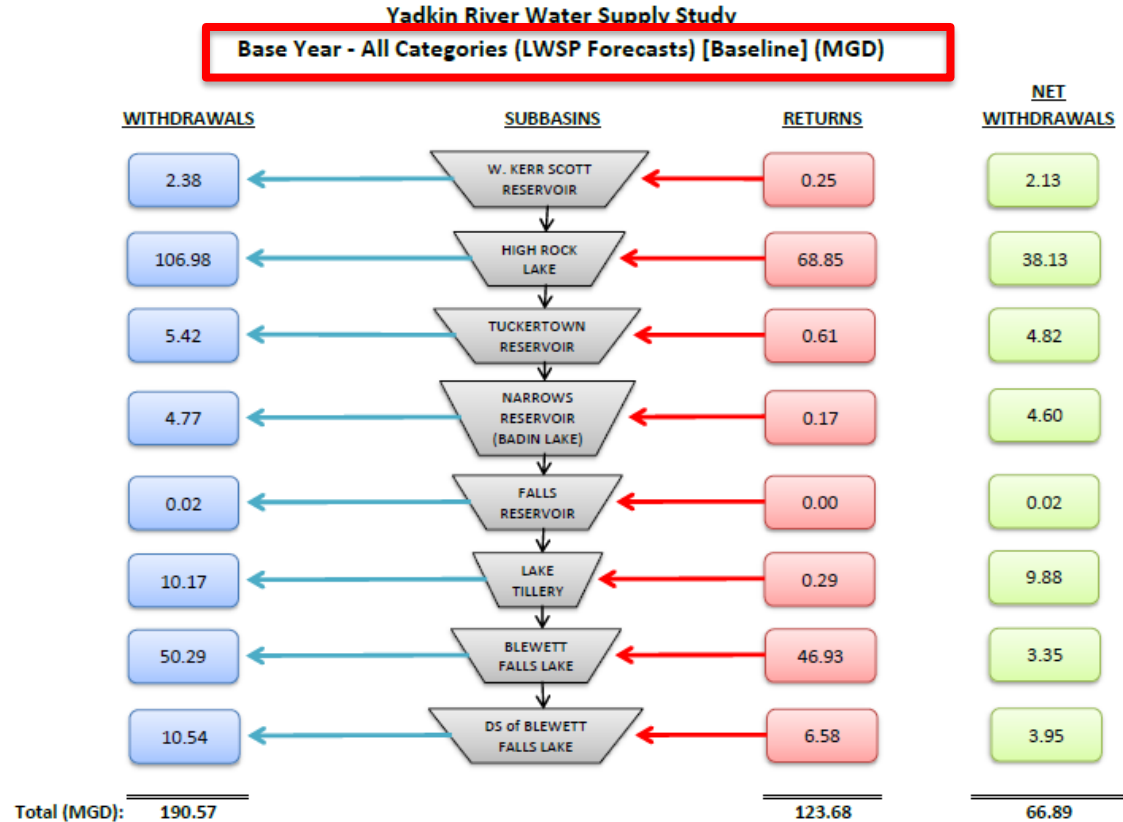
- E.g., Charlotte (through Concord-Kannapolis), Union County (from Tillery), Greensboro (through Winston-Salem), and High Point (through Winston-Salem)

Hindcasting



Sub-Basin Estimates from HDR Study

HDR Base Year = 2017
(Ag based on the highest reported water use from 5-year USGS reports available from mid-1980s to 2015)



Breakout from HDR Study

As noted, power discharges are incorporated in the withdrawal numbers as a net withdrawal, so discharges are shown as 0.

We made the same assumption.

Projected Withdrawals by Subbasin (mgd) (LWSP Forecasts) [Baseline]									
Year	Subbasin								
	Total	W. KERR SCOTT RESERVOIR	HIGH ROCK LAKE	TUCKERTOWN RESERVOIR	NARROWS RESERVOIR (BADIN LAKE)	FALLS RESERVOIR	LAKE TILLERY	BLEWETT FALLS LAKE	DOWNSTREAM OF BLEWETT FALLS LAKE (NC)
Public Water/Wastewater Utilities									
Base	134.35	0.00	80.48	4.83	4.51	0.00	7.84	32.74	3.96
2020	176.42	0.00	97.18	7.18	7.09	0.00	12.31	48.11	4.56
2030	195.89	0.00	105.99	7.37	7.32	0.00	20.38	50.04	4.79
2040	214.41	0.00	116.10	7.51	7.49	0.00	25.89	52.42	5.00
2050	234.03	0.00	126.24	7.68	7.70	0.00	32.05	55.14	5.23
2060	252.46	0.00	138.41	7.83	7.88	0.00	35.55	57.33	5.47
2070	274.66	0.00	148.32	8.32	8.38	0.00	39.42	64.60	5.61
Industrial									
Base	11.06	0.23	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.92	4.81
2020	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
2030	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
2040	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
2050	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
2060	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
2070	16.56	0.23	4.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.92	5.81
Agriculture/Irrigation									
Base	38.24	2.16	20.66	0.60	0.26	0.02	2.33	10.45	1.77
2020	54.63	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	13.94	2.48
2030	54.64	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	13.95	2.48
2040	54.66	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	13.96	2.48
2050	54.67	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	13.97	2.48
2060	54.68	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	13.99	2.48
2070	54.70	3.94	29.15	0.88	0.36	0.02	3.87	14.00	2.48
Power									
Base	6.92	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.00
2020	8.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
2030	14.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
2040	14.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
2050	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2060	42.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2070	42.00	0.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total									
Base	190.57	2.38	106.98	5.42	4.77	0.02	10.17	50.29	10.54
2020	255.61	4.17	133.44	8.56	7.95	0.52	17.17	70.96	12.85
2030	281.09	4.17	148.25	8.74	8.18	0.52	25.25	72.90	13.07
2040	299.63	4.17	158.36	8.89	8.35	0.52	30.75	75.29	13.29
2050	311.25	4.17	165.50	9.06	8.56	0.52	36.92	73.03	13.51
2060	365.70	4.17	213.67	9.20	8.74	0.52	40.41	75.23	13.76
2070	387.91	4.17	223.58	9.70	9.24	0.52	44.29	82.52	13.90

Breakout from HDR Study

Projected Returns by Subbasin (mgd) (LWSP Forecasts) [Baseline]									
Year	Subbasin								
	Total	W. KERR SCOTT RESERVOIR	HIGH ROCK LAKE	TUCKERTOWN RESERVOIR	NARROWS RESERVOIR (BADIN LAKE)	FALLS RESERVOIR	LAKE TILLERY	BLEWETT FALLS LAKE	DOWNSTREAM OF BLEWETT FALLS LAKE (NC)
Public Water/Wastewater Utilities									
Base	119.09	0.00	65.39	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.29	46.40	6.39
2020	136.89	0.00	77.86	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.30	51.60	6.44
2030	156.04	0.00	84.62	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.32	63.77	6.60
2040	180.33	0.00	92.12	0.77	0.00	0.00	4.74	75.93	6.77
2050	203.08	0.00	99.50	0.80	0.00	0.00	8.46	87.38	6.94
2060	220.42	0.00	108.49	0.84	0.00	0.00	1.84	102.12	7.12
2070	246.10	0.00	117.24	0.89	0.00	0.00	2.13	118.53	7.30
Industrial									
Base	4.60	0.25	3.46	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2020	4.62	0.25	3.47	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2030	4.69	0.25	3.49	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2040	4.77	0.25	3.50	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2050	4.88	0.25	3.52	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2060	5.01	0.25	3.54	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
2070	5.17	0.25	3.57	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.19
Agriculture/Irrigation									
Base	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2040	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2050	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2060	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Power									
Base	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2040	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2050	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2060	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total									
Base	123.68	0.25	68.85	0.61	0.17	0.00	0.29	46.93	6.58
2020	141.51	0.25	81.32	0.69	0.18	0.00	0.30	52.13	6.63
2030	160.72	0.25	88.10	0.73	0.23	0.00	0.32	64.30	6.79
2040	185.10	0.25	95.63	0.77	0.30	0.00	4.74	76.46	6.96
2050	207.96	0.25	103.02	0.80	0.38	0.00	8.46	87.91	7.13
2060	225.42	0.25	112.03	0.84	0.49	0.00	1.84	102.65	7.31
2070	251.27	0.25	120.81	0.89	0.63	0.00	2.13	119.06	7.49

Aggregation of Impairments

- Current conditions OASIS run (Basecase) uses 2015-2019 averages
- Compare with HDR Baseline conditions which use 2017 data

OASIS Input Data Comparison

Uses 2015-2019 annual averages for base year, HDR uses 2017 data for all except Ag, which is based on largest of 5-year reported USGS data starting in 1990 (due to wide variation).

Our Ag is 18.6; HDRs is 20.6

Our Ag based on 2017 Census data, run with 2015 precip for comparison to most recent USGS report.

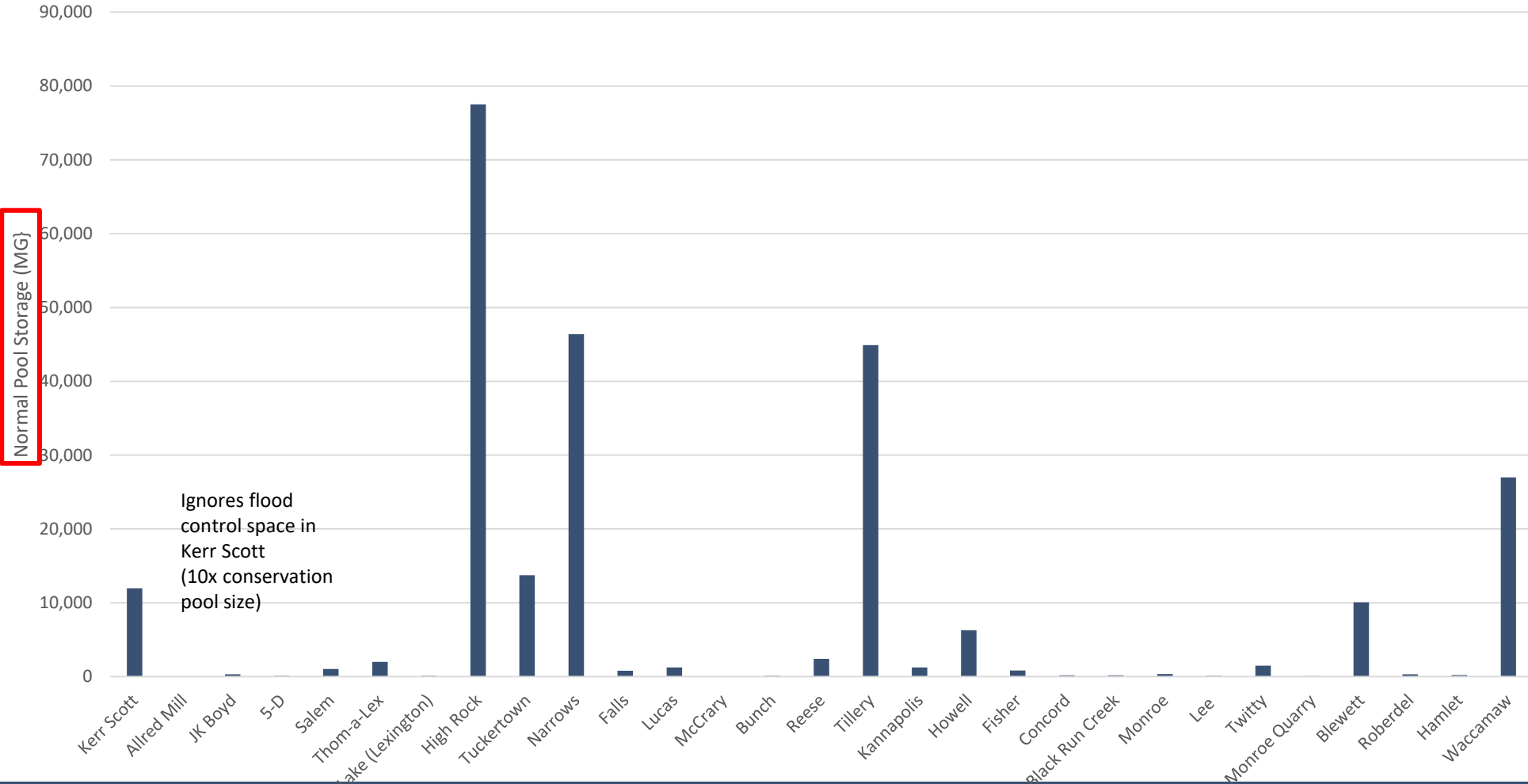
Our Ag is 7.0; HDRs is 10.5

Difference is Hendrick Mine by 3 mgd
(ours = 1.8 mgd; HDR = 5 mgd)
[reason is monthly and annual don't match in data reports]

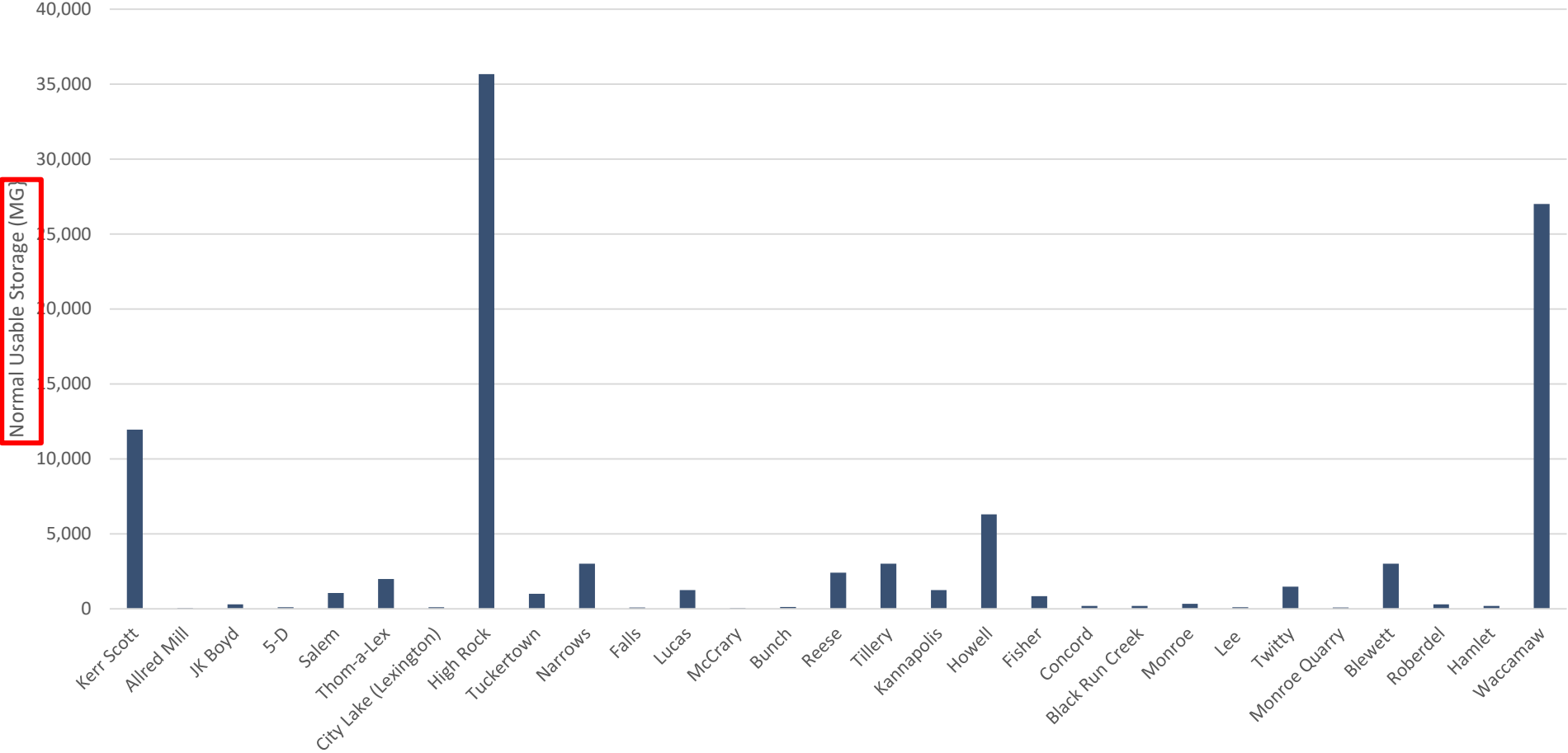
Yadkin River Water Supply Study
Base Year - All Categories (LWSP Forecasts) [Baseline] (MGD)



Reservoir Storage Summary



Reservoir Storage Summary



Reservoir Impairments (Using High Rock and Narrows as an Example)

1224. High Rock Lake at High Rock, N. C.

Location.--Lat 35°36'02", long 80°14'06", at dam on Yadkin River 0.8 mile northwest of High Rock, Davidson County, 2 miles upstream from Lick Creek, and at mile 252.3.

Drainage area.--4,000 sq mi, approximately.

Records available.--November 1927 to September 1960.

Gage.--Water-stage recorder and staff gage. Datum of gage is 30.9 ft (revised) below mean sea level, datum of 1929.

Remarks.--Lake used for hydroelectric power development was first put in operation Nov. 7, 1927. Total capacity is 11,090,000,000 cu ft and usable capacity is 10,230,000,000 cu ft between elevations 625 and 655 ft (top of gates). Figures given herein represent total contents. Records previously published as change in contents, equivalent in cubic feet per second.

Cooperation.--Records furnished by Yadkin, Inc. (formerly Carolina Aluminum Co.).

Contents, in millions of cubic feet, on last day of month										
Water year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.
1928	-	0	7,932	4,461	6,914	8,502	11,025	11,058	10,960	9,725
1929	-	9,878	8,172	6,552	10,700	11,058	11,025	10,960	11,058	8,358
1930	11,092	11,058	11,058	10,895	10,635	10,765	8,784	6,412	10,472	5,195
1931	1,072	1,570	3,256	4,604	2,892	5,397	11,025	11,090	8,784	9,158
1932	4,543	2,664	4,291	11,090	10,321	10,668	11,025	10,159	5,365	5,439
1933	11,058	11,077	10,892	11,070	10,440	10,847	10,824	10,002	8,624	6,842
1934	2,538	1,327	1,262	882	4,696	10,973	10,921	11,070	10,315	11,032
1935	9,996	9,928	11,064	11,051	11,084	10,739	10,862	10,973	7,706	10,084
1936	3,661	3,237	1,001	11,058	10,732	10,992	11,045	9,048	9,158	8,426
1937	9,743	4,682	9,365	10,674	11,032	11,058	10,264	7,539	3,872	9,036
1938	11,058	6,812	6,250	5,978	4,155	5,055	4,025	4,714	10,092	9,158
1939	2,441	4,593	6,066	6,575	11,025	11,090	10,765	7,985	6,203	10,830
1940	2,198	1,268	2,064	1,244	3,736	4,155	6,769	7,828	8,260	10,895
1941	3,262	6,250	5,978	5,934	4,750	6,672	7,262	2,920	2,920	10,570
1942	2,318	1,959	2,581	2,318	6,473	10,103	6,720	10,396	9,014	8,691
1943	4,257	5,657	10,128	11,090	9,014	10,895	10,661	7,948	9,347	10,590
1944	7,545	6,514	4,328	5,594	11,031	11,051	10,785	9,653	5,551	10,128
1945	10,538	9,569	9,112	9,106	11,032	9,996	10,271	9,112	5,363	9,467
1946	9,002	7,770	10,999	10,752	10,824	10,960	9,671	10,642	6,188	3,878
1947	3,240	7,755	2,174	10,765	6,528	6,624	8,255	7,775	10,505	6,572
1948	11,005	11,051	8,646	8,646	10,817	11,058	9,872	10,538	8,530	6,515
1949	3,454	11,025	11,058	9,878	10,960	11,050	10,960	9,635	9,455	10,700
1950	10,960	10,960	8,640	8,670	9,275	10,830	9,575	10,960	8,530	9,187
1951	6,624	5,418	8,812	6,914	7,722	8,755	10,895	9,455	10,570	9,100
1952	8,255	7,832	10,378	9,355	9,515	11,080	11,025	9,455	9,575	9,215
1953	8,468	10,940	9,695	10,700	10,960	11,025	9,455	10,190	9,215	9,455
1954	10,002	9,515	8,090	10,505	10,065	10,180	8,420	8,985	8,640	6,250
1955	9,594	4,189	6,066	4,593	7,414	6,624	10,427	8,148	6,110	5,576
1956	4,058	2,568	1,638	823	3,672	5,016	9,456	8,364	5,890	5,016
1957	8,364	5,172	6,963	3,424	11,018	10,554	10,619	8,869	9,759	7,441
1958	9,396	11,018	10,618	11,018	11,018	10,490	11,018	9,215	9,356	5,928
1959	2,492	10,492	9,819	10,947	9,456	8,700	10,813	8,613	8,644	10,565
1960	10,813	9,336	10,947	10,619	11,018	11,018	11,018	10,947	10,611	9,275

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PER DKE RIVER BASIN

1228.44. Badin Lake near Badin, N. C.

Location.--Lat 35°25'10", long 80°05'34" (revised), at dam on Yadkin River, 1½ miles north-east of Badin, Stanly County, 2½ miles upstream from Falls Dam, 4 miles upstream from Wharrie River, and at mile 526.

Drainage area.--4,180 sq mi, approximately.

Records available.--December 1917 to September 1960.

Gage.--Water-stage recorder and staff gage. Datum of gage is 30.9 ft (revised) below mean sea level, datum of 1929.

Remarks.--Badin Lake (locally known as Narrows Reservoir) used for hydroelectric power development, was first put in operation July 12, 1917 (revised). Total capacity is 10,497,992,000 cu ft and usable capacity is 6,202,584,000 cu ft between elevations 505.0 and 541.1 ft (revised). Figures given herein represent total contents. Records not previously published; changes in contents, equivalent in cubic feet per second, for a group of reservoirs including this one have been published since March 1928.

Cooperation.--Records furnished by Yadkin, Inc. (formerly Carolina Aluminum Co.).

Contents, in millions of cubic feet, on last day of month										
Water year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918	-	-	6,540	9,961	9,927	9,260	9,954	8,697	8,685	8,575
1919	10,524	10,450	10,442	10,594	10,254	10,024	10,406	10,455	10,453	10,453
1920	9,668	9,114	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,488	10,482	10,598	10,524
1921	9,639	10,524	10,500	10,512	10,500	10,512	10,500	10,512	10,418	10,035
1922	7,084	10,500	8,465	10,488	10,524	10,476	10,524	10,524	10,585	10,104
1923	7,790	9,058	6,217	8,485	9,418	10,582	10,196	10,453	7,510	6,274
1924	4,927	4,420	7,908	9,748	10,162	10,070	10,536	10,406	9,702	10,196
1925	8,858	8,000	8,005	10,219	8,530	6,444	5,700	6,998	5,359	5,172
1926	6,507	7,906	6,179	9,770	10,524	8,379	7,690	5,551	5,790	10,464
1927	5,508	8,358	10,512	6,530	10,512	9,759	7,540	6,782	8,582	10,092
1928	9,505	9,617	8,729	9,181	9,749	8,405	10,464	10,476	10,594	10,196
1929	10,524	10,468	10,500	10,442	10,512	10,476	10,482	10,482	10,534	10,286
1930	10,348	10,512	10,524	10,524	10,296	10,310	10,267	10,219	10,208	8,817
1931	4,157	6,150	8,929	9,964	9,987	10,030	10,498	10,524	9,996	10,067
1932	10,083	9,383	9,950	10,512	10,138	10,276	10,324	9,662	10,247	10,106
1933	10,577	10,448	10,582	10,425	10,450	10,120	10,129	10,588	10,219	9,637
1934	7,919	8,458	5,361	10,462	9,410	10,462	10,462	10,462	10,462	10,462
1935	9,911	9,768	10,481	10,476	10,505	10,364	10,413	10,329	10,040	9,959
1936	9,365	9,242	6,762	10,354	10,366	10,359	10,502	10,012	8,789	10,143
1937	10,111	9,904	9,794	10,317	10,359	10,359	10,444	10,134	10,189	10,171
1938	10,423	9,990	9,975	9,911	9,988	9,968	9,908	9,722	9,679	10,522
1939	7,970	9,810	9,969	9,902	10,453	10,512	10,251	10,155	10,175	10,158
1940	7,234	6,082	6,235	6,255	7,444	8,405	8,398	8,364	8,083	8,764
1941	8,597	8,667	8,540	9,033	8,678	9,431	9,936	9,619	5,984	10,155
1942	8,192	6,090	7,899	7,922	10,141	10,097	10,081	10,314	10,030	9,991
1943	9,861	7,710	10,302	10,519	10,331	10,491	10,519	10,274	10,063	10,120
1944	10,072	10,099	9,929	10,017	10,524	10,512	10,102	10,210	9,927	9,860
1945	10,256	10,267	10,242	10,208	10,519	10,136	9,879	10,095	10,097	10,005
1946	10,145	10,127	10,500	10,270	10,104	10,359	10,480	10,354	10,371	10,019
1947	8,805	9,305	7,360	10,359	10,058	10,127	9,889	9,866	9,759	10,127
1948	10,514	10,437	10,903	10,527	10,455	10,468	10,361	10,440	10,085	10,074
1949	10,058	10,382	10,476	10,359	10,312	10,406	10,336	10,288	10,382	10,173
1950	10,406	10,500	10,173	10,104	10,150	10,356	9,920	10,524	10,265	9,361
1951	6,621	8,314	10,196	9,989	10,453	10,104	10,430	9,372	10,242	9,866
1952	9,948	10,173	10,312	9,449	10,476	10,524	9,386	9,619	10,242	9,969
1953	8,722	7,538	10,081	10,035	10,312	10,382	9,671	9,759	9,816	9,505
1954	8,598	9,328	9,005	10,582	10,012	10,453	10,453	10,336	9,943	9,966
1955	10,361	10,064	10,054	9,914	10,007	10,054	10,074	10,124	10,170	9,999
1956	10,007	9,855	6,812	6,550	10,194	10,194	10,287	9,893	9,844	10,054
1957	9,914	10,147	10,147	9,059	10,427	10,241	10,557	10,007	10,474	10,241
1958	10,241	10,474	10,324	10,474	10,427	10,404	10,498	10,474	10,194	10,077
1959	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008	10,008
1960	10,511	10,101	10,287	10,381	10,474	10,474	10,498	10,451	9,937	10,077

a Contents by capacity table used beginning Sept. 1, 1954; contents Sept. 30, 1954, by capacity table used prior to Sept. 1, 1954, was 9,966 million cubic feet.

Historic net evaporation = historic surface area (converted from storage-area curve) x estimated net evap

Reservoir Impairment (using WSACC as an Example)

CODDLE CREEK RESERVOIR/LAKE HOWELL WATER LEVEL REPORT

[illegible]

Full Pond Level – 650.0'

DROUGHT OPERATING CURVES:

Normal: > 70% usable volume (645.5 feet), > 75% historical inflow, minimum release = 6 cfs.

Stage 1: > 70% usable volume (645.5 feet), < 75% historical inflow, minimum release = 3 cfs.

Stage 2: 70% usable volume (645 feet), minimum release = 2 cfs.

Stage 3: 60% to 40% usable volume (643.9 feet to 640.4 feet), (depending upon the month), minimum release = 2 cfs.

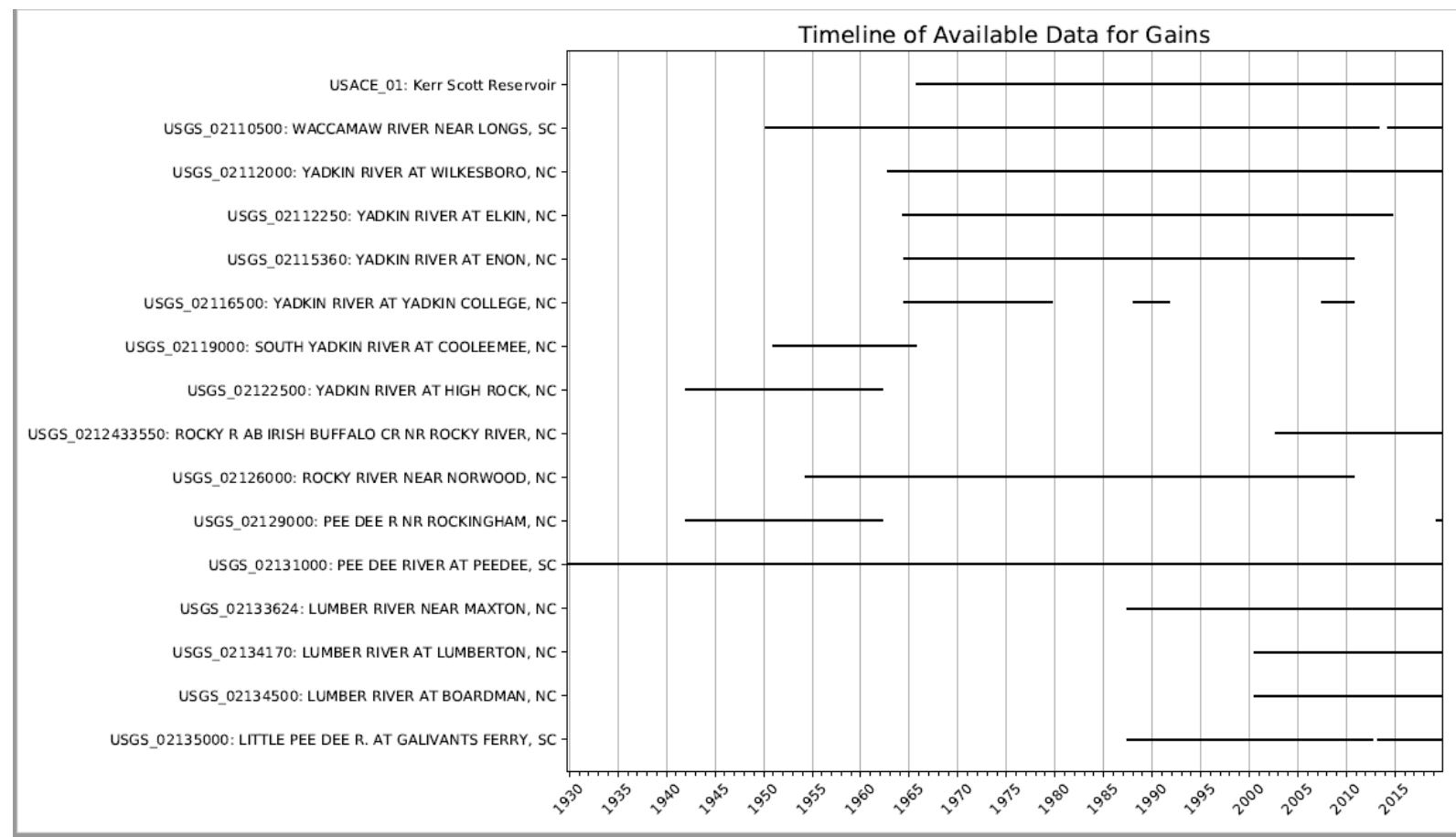
Stage 4: 50% to 30% usable volume (642.2 feet to 638.4 feet), (depending upon the month), minimum release = 2 cfs.

*The minimum release discharge is a total of 2.0 cfs – 1.0 cfs from Coddle Creek Reservoir/Lake Howell and 1.0 cfs from Coddle Creek Water Treatment Plant.

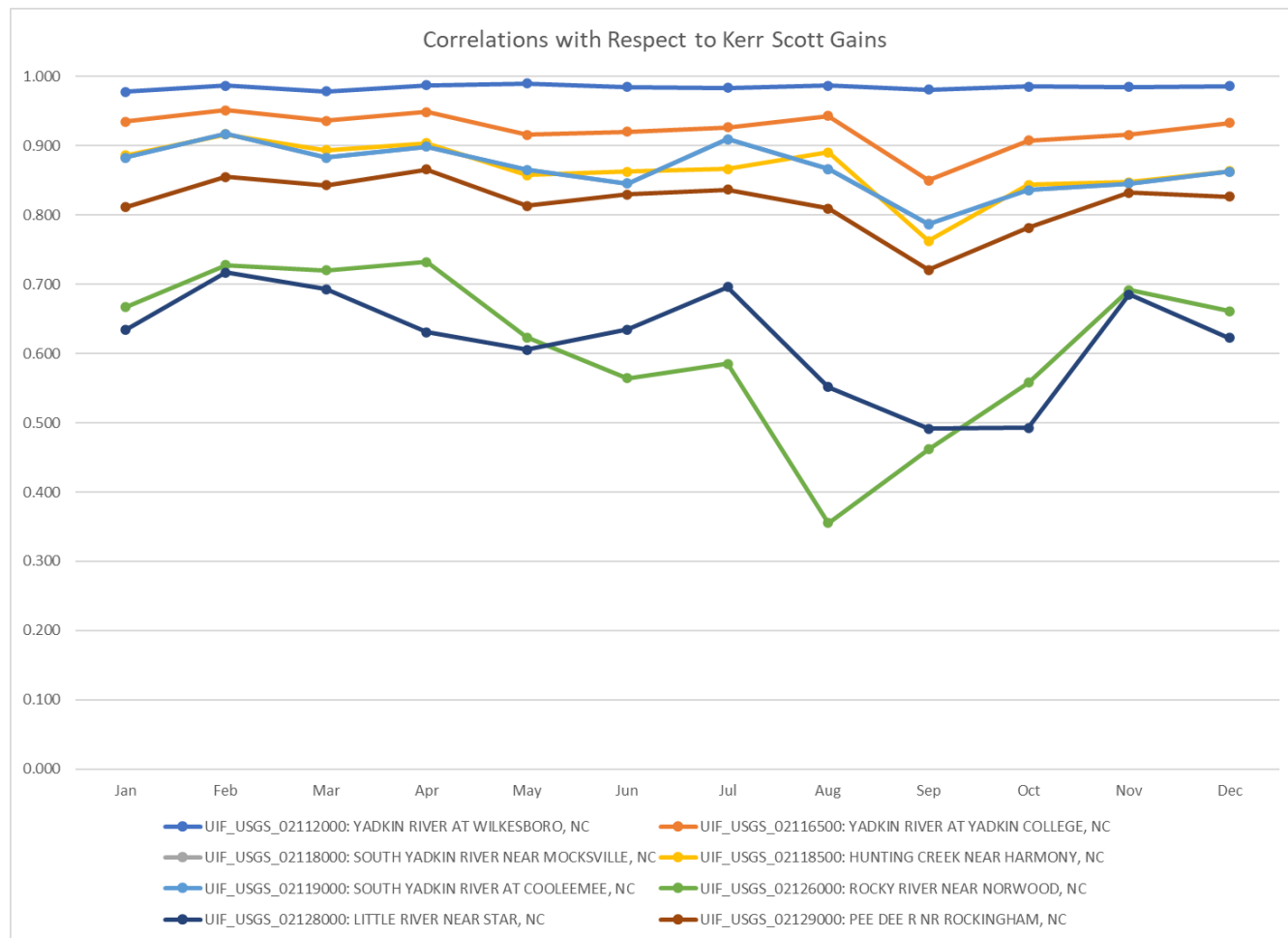
Unimpairment of Gages

All flows in cfs																		
Date	Observed Flow	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Withdrawals	Withdrawals	Withdrawals	Withdrawals	Reservoir Impairment	Reservoir Impairment	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Yadkin River at Yadkin College, NC 02116500	Yadkinville W/WTP NC0020338	Davie Co Sparks Rd WTP NC0084212	Bermuda Run W/WTP NC0055158	Davidson Water WTP NC0084425	Winston Salem Archie E W/WTP NC0037834	Davidson Water WTP NC0084425	Yadkinville 02-99-015	Davie Co Sparks Rd W/D 02-30-015	W/S Idols Dam W/D 02-34-010	Davidson Water 02-29-025	5-D Reservoir change in storage	5-D Reservoir net evap	Impairment in this reach	Impairment above upstream gage	Impairment to downstream gage	Unimpaired Flow 02116500 USGS_02116	Unimpaired Flow 02116500 USGS_02116
12/18/1996	3230	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	19.6	51.4	3281	3281
12/19/1996	3540	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	45.5	77.2	3617	3617
12/20/1996	3830	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-323.6	-291.8	3538	3538
12/21/1996	3350	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	53.5	85.2	3435	3435
12/22/1996	3070	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	254.2	285.9	3356	3356
12/23/1996	2880	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	128.2	159.9	3040	3040
12/24/1996	2860	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-24.6	7.2	2867	2867
12/25/1996	3230	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-356.2	-324.5	2906	2906
12/26/1996	3240	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	3.1	34.8	3275	3275
12/27/1996	3000	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	251.7	283.4	3283	3283
12/28/1996	2810	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-49.8	-18.0	2792	2792
12/29/1996	2780	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-59.7	-28.0	2752	2752
12/30/1996	2860	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	51.0	82.8	2943	2943
12/31/1996	2730	1.27	0.29	0.20	0.31	32.18	0.31	1.40	1.48	51.17	12.26			31.7	-51.0	-19.3	2711	2711
1/1/1997	2680	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-417.7	-382.3	2238	2238
1/2/1997	2680	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	331.2	366.6	3047	3047
1/3/1997	2660	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	9.0	44.4	2704	2704
1/4/1997	2620	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	10.3	45.7	2666	2666
1/5/1997	2650	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-27.0	8.4	2658	2658
1/6/1997	3140	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-122.2	-86.8	3053	3053
1/7/1997	3020	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	34.2	69.6	3090	3090
1/8/1997	2720	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	35.5	70.9	2791	2791
1/9/1997	3460	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	387.6	423.0	3883	3883
1/10/1997	4940	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-159.5	-124.0	4816	4816
1/11/1997	4470	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-32.4	3.0	4473	4473
1/12/1997	3710	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-104.0	-104.6	3605	3605
1/13/1997	3230	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	10.3	45.7	3276	3276
1/14/1997	2940	1.19	0.28	0.19	0.31	33.06	0.31	1.61	1.56	54.97	12.61			35.4	-14.9	20.5	2960	2960

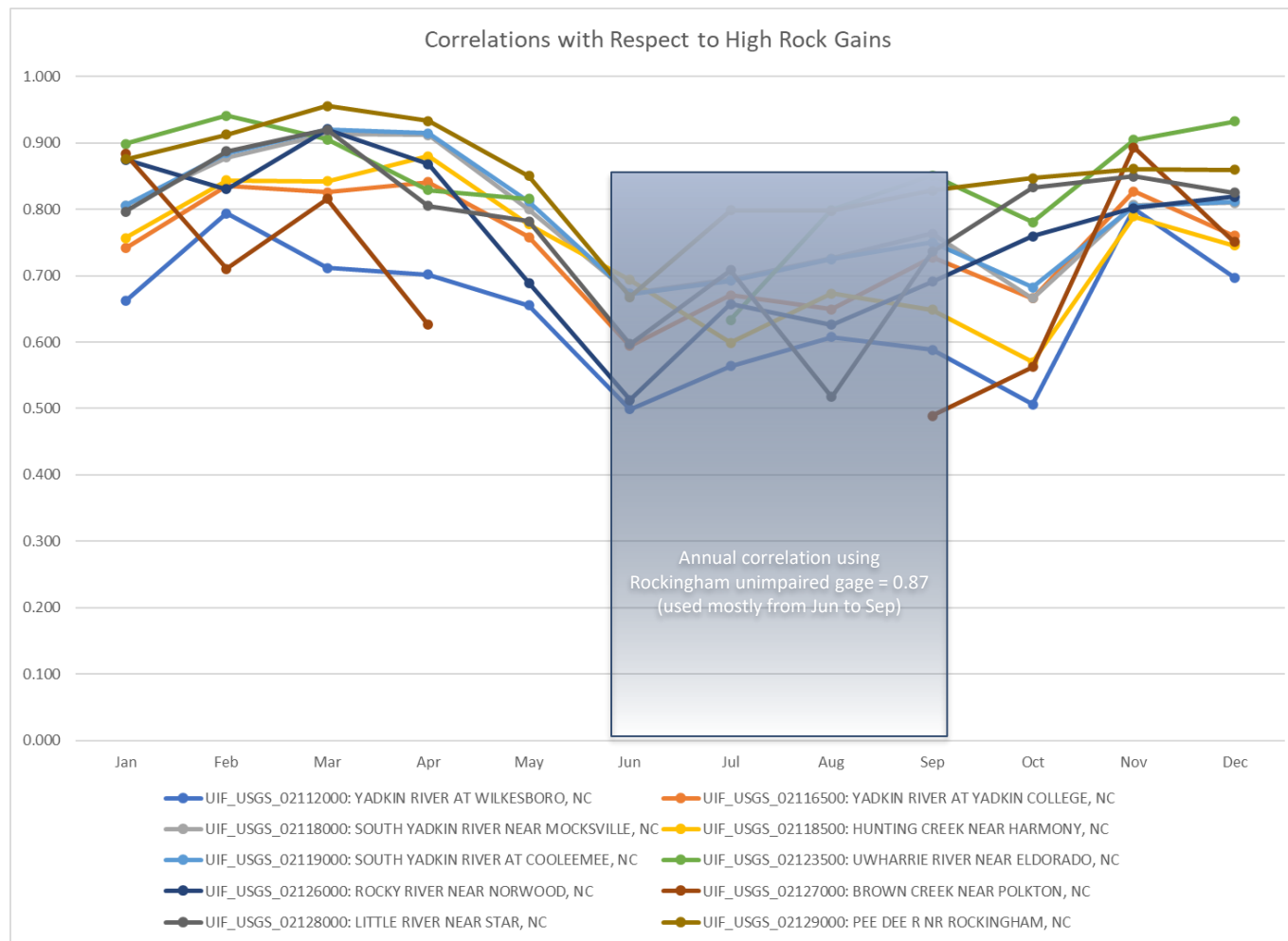
Fill In Missing Record



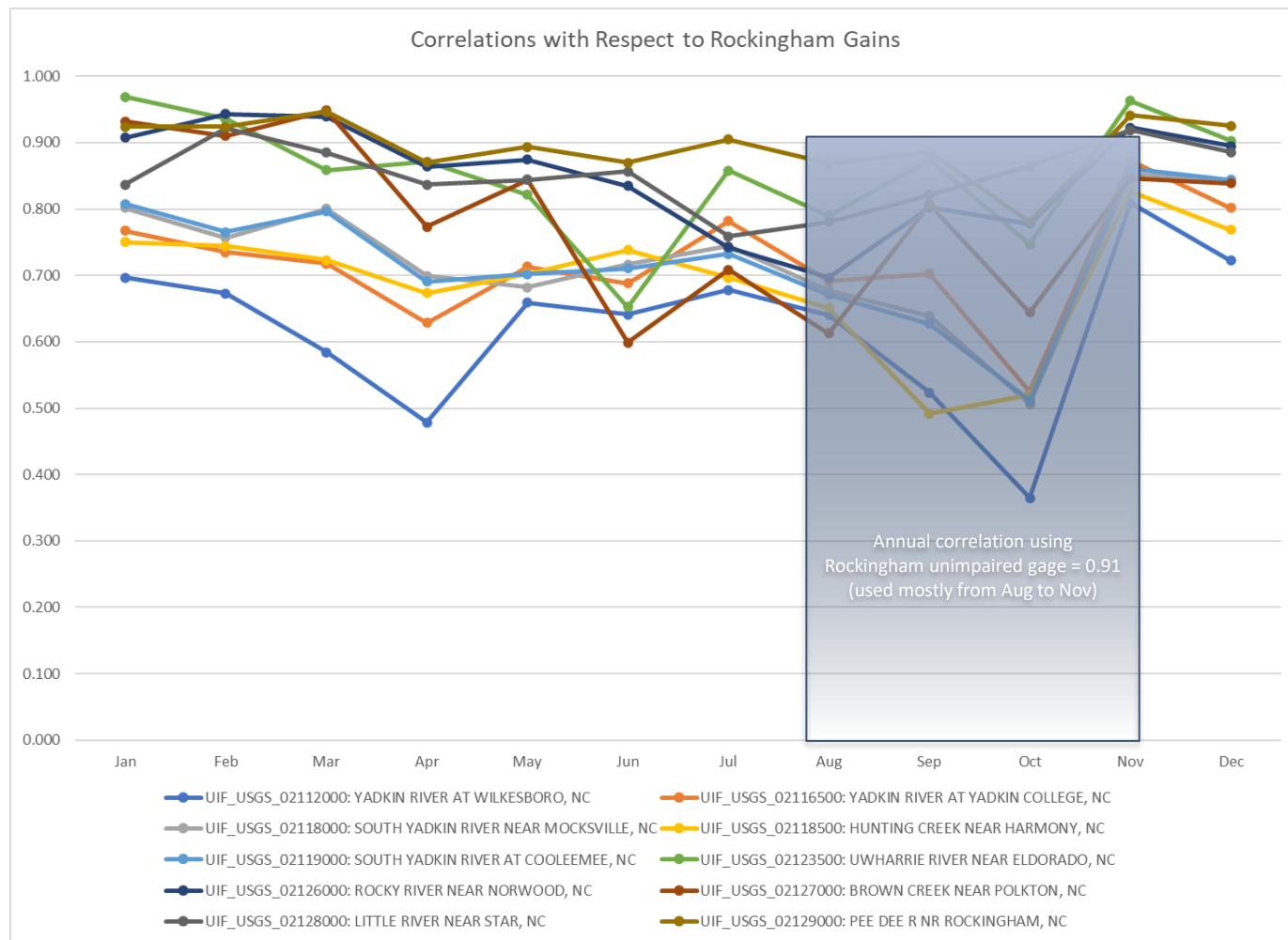
Correlation



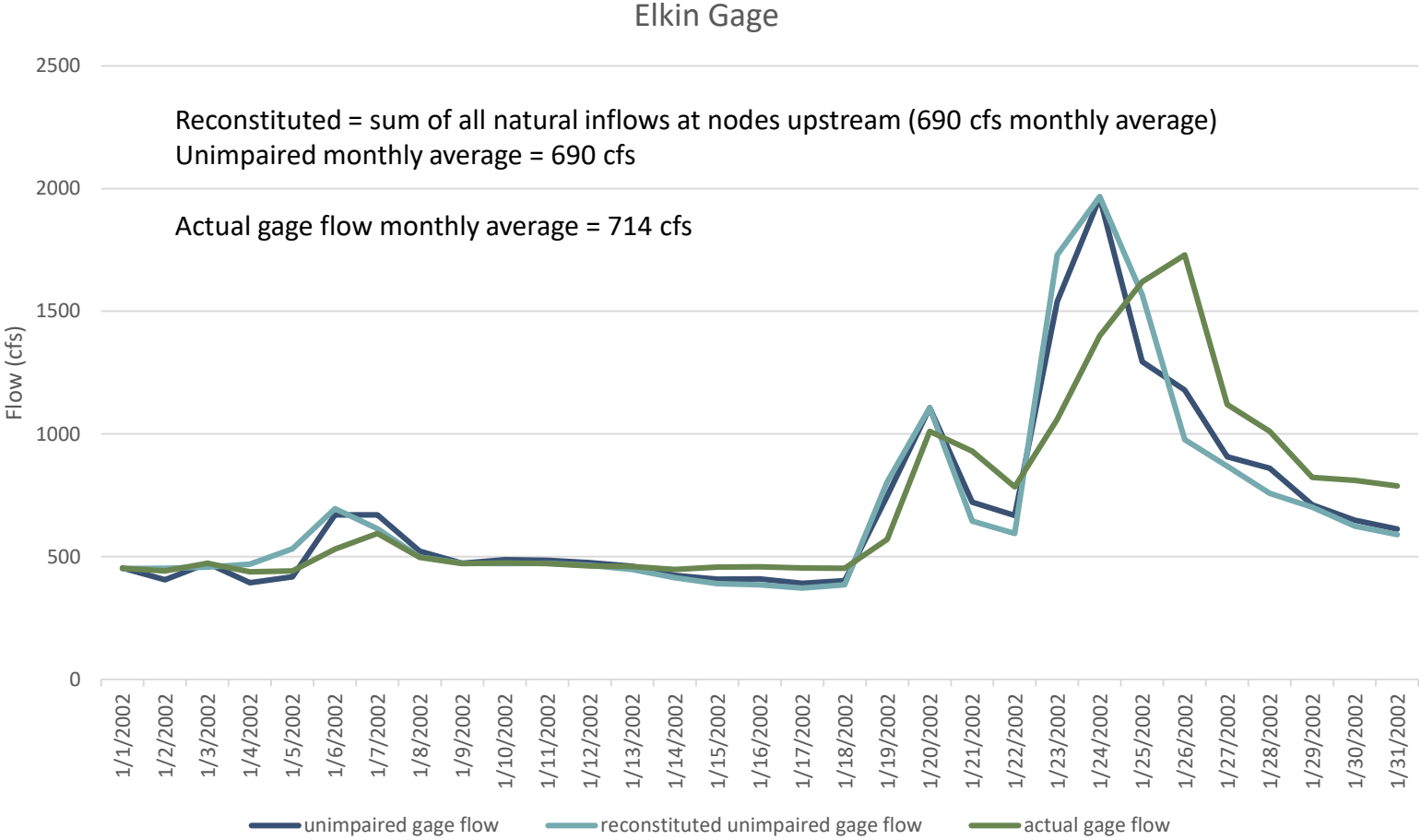
Correlation



Correlation



Finalize to Daily Timestep

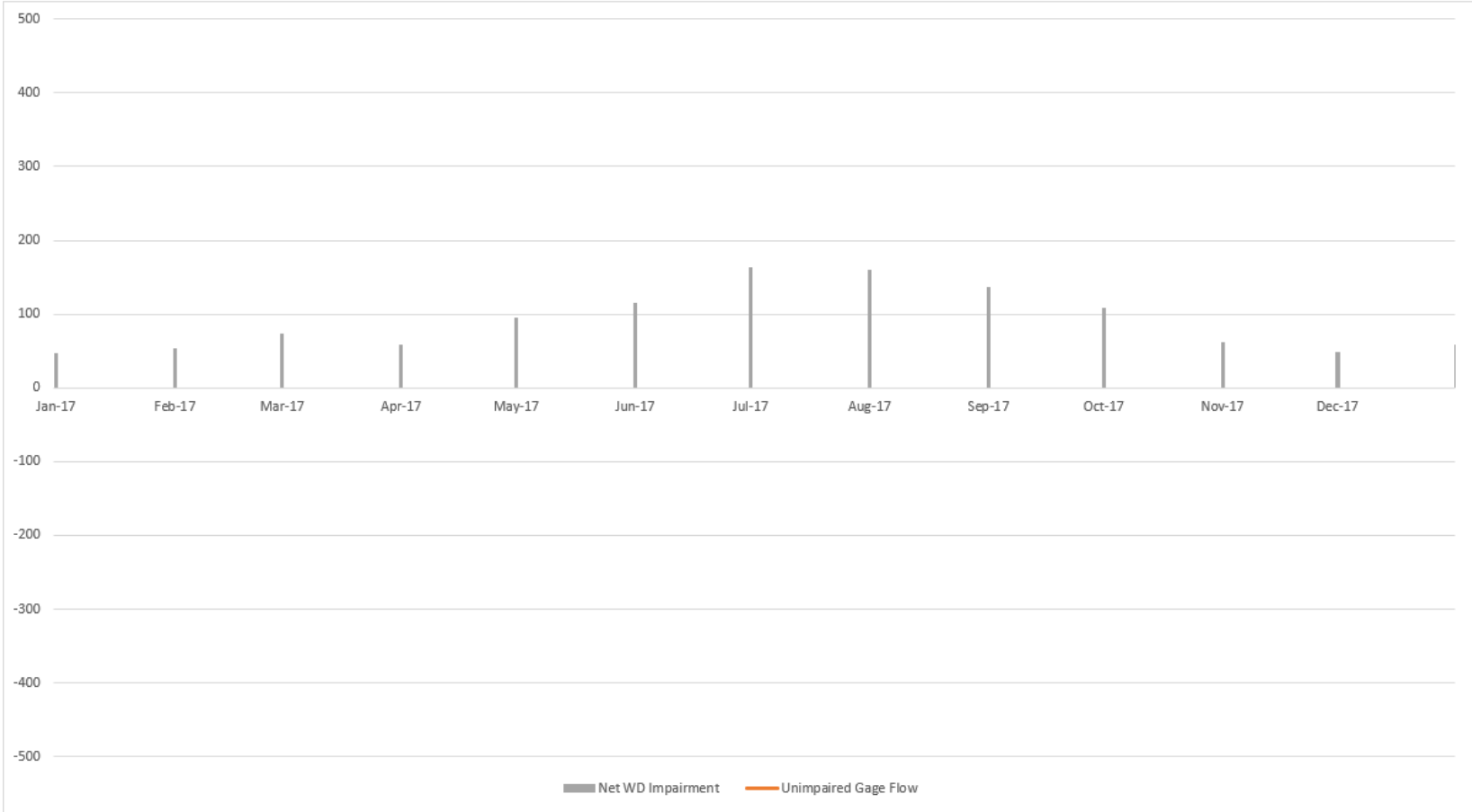


Impairment Summary

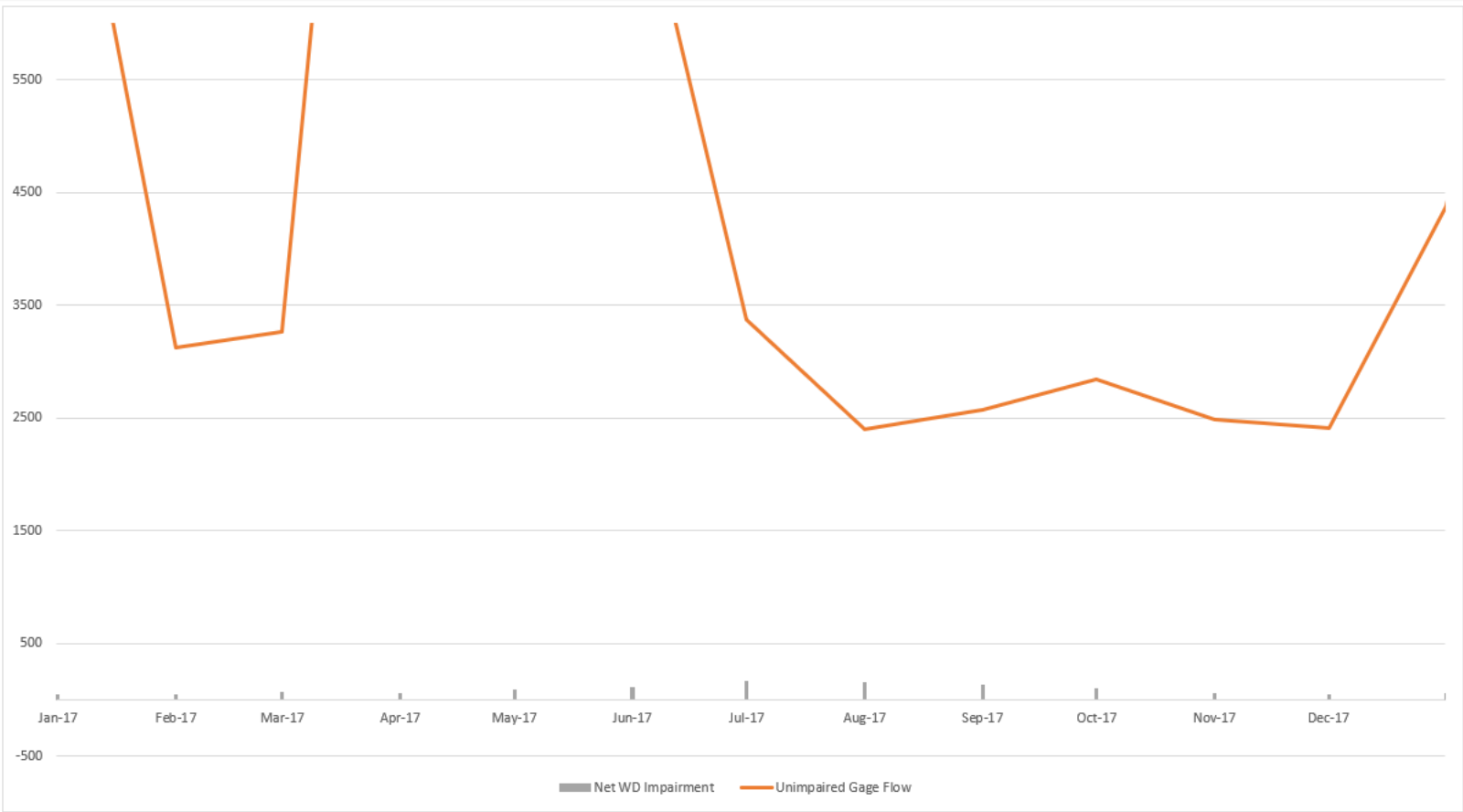
Summary of Impairments Upstream of Key Gages or Locations (excluding reservoir operations)			
2017 Data			
	Net Impairment (cfs)	Remarks	
Wilkesboro	13.6	About 11.5 for M&I, rest for Ag (about 2.5) assigned to Kerr Scott	
Elkin	9.4	Mostly from WW return between Wilkesboro and Elkin	
Enon	30.3	Mostly W-S withdrawal (about 20 cfs from Swanns intake)	
Yadkin College	34	Breakout of major uses is as follows: * for inflow unimpairment, when factoring in reservoir operations, includes routed change in storage at Kerr Scott (avg impa	
		W-S withdrawal of 37 cfs from Idols intake	
		W-S WW return of 49 cfs (23 cfs to muddy creek, 26 cfs to salem archie)	
		Davidson withdrawal of 15.4 cfs (no WW return)	
		So using these numbers, YC impairment = Enon gage + W-S WD - WW discharge in reach = 30.3 + 37 + 15.4 - 49 = 33.7	
		Actual impairment of 34 cfs reflects other WDs and WW discharges	
		Ag allocated to Kerr Scott propagated downstream, but additional Ag only shown again for High Rock	
High Rock	63.8	24.9 net impairment in this reach, mostly from Ag (28.8) in HR subbasin allocated to this location	
		So total net impairment = 34 (at Yadkin College) + 24.9 in this reach = 63.8	
Rockingham	93.8	7.5 cfs WD for Asheboro down to Tillery (no WW return)	
		14.8 cfs WW return for Rocky River Mallard Creek (from Charlotte, so no WD)	
		6.5 cfs WW return for Rocky River Mooresville (from outside basin, so no WD)	
		10 cfs WW return to WSACC (from outside basin, so no WD)	
		17 cfs Ag WD for subbasins TT, Na, Fa, Tili, and Blew	
		10 cfs WD for Anson County (WW returned DS)	
		6.5 cfs WD for Smith plant	
		4 cfs WD for Montgomery County (no WW return back in)	
		5.7 cfs WD for Richmond County (no WW return back in)	
		4.1 cfs WD for Hedrick Mine	
		Net = 55 WD - 30 WW = 25 WD in this reach	
		So HR + Rockingham = 63.8 + 25 = 88.8 cfs	
		Actual in unimpairment spreadsheet = 93.8 cfs, so close	
		To Blewett, total net impairment would 93.8 - WDs in bold (or about 33 cfs), or 60 cfs	
		So change in impairment from High Rock to Rockingham is small (obviously not including reservoir operations)	
		Provisional inflows remove effect of reservoir operations by using either gains downstream of reservoirs	
		or gages on tributaries that are drainage area adjusted	

In other words,
net impairment
drops by about 4 cfs
from Wilkesboro
to Elkin

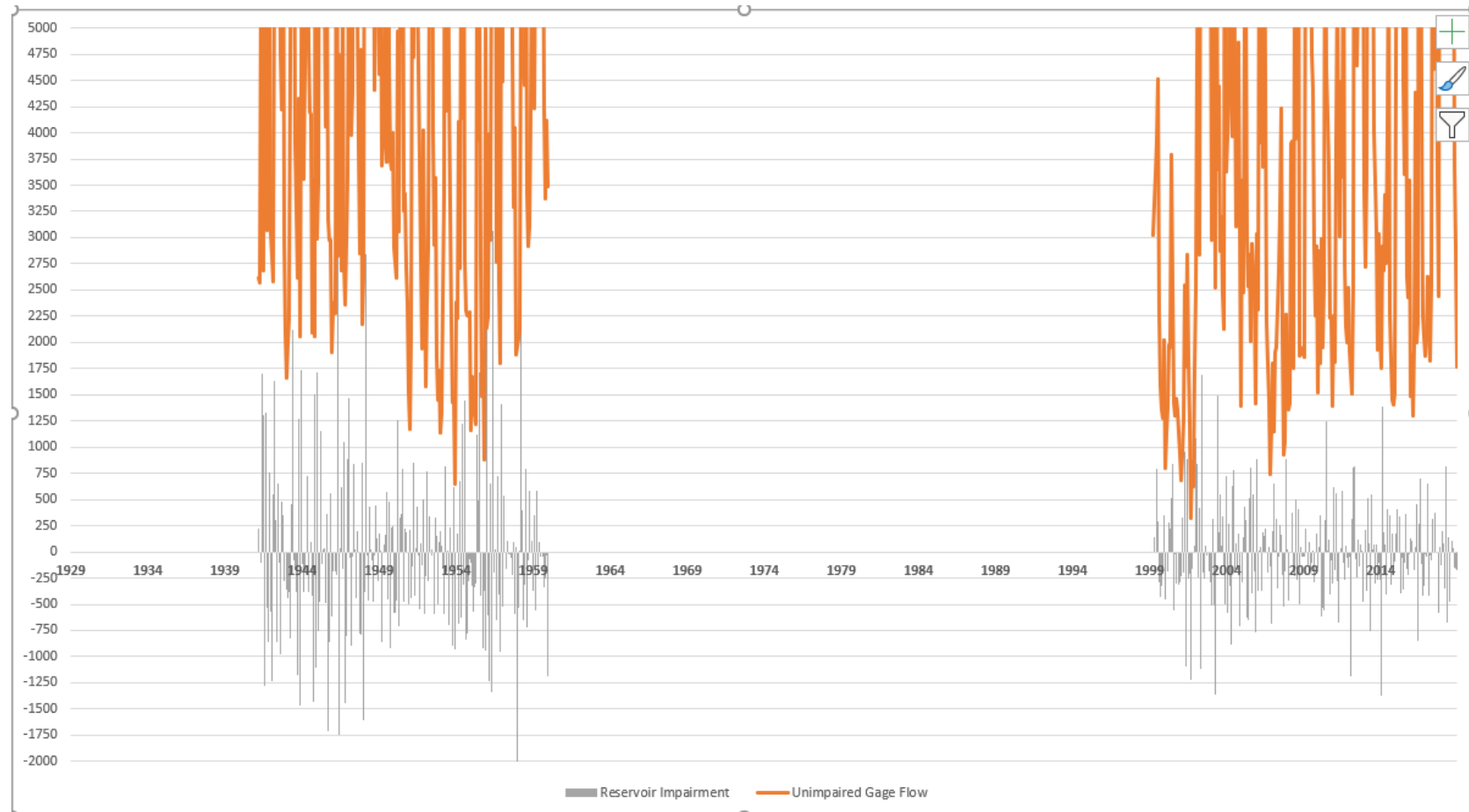
Net Impairments (Not Incl. Reservoirs) – High Rock



Net Impairments (Not Incl. Reservoirs) – High Rock



Reservoir Impairments – High Rock

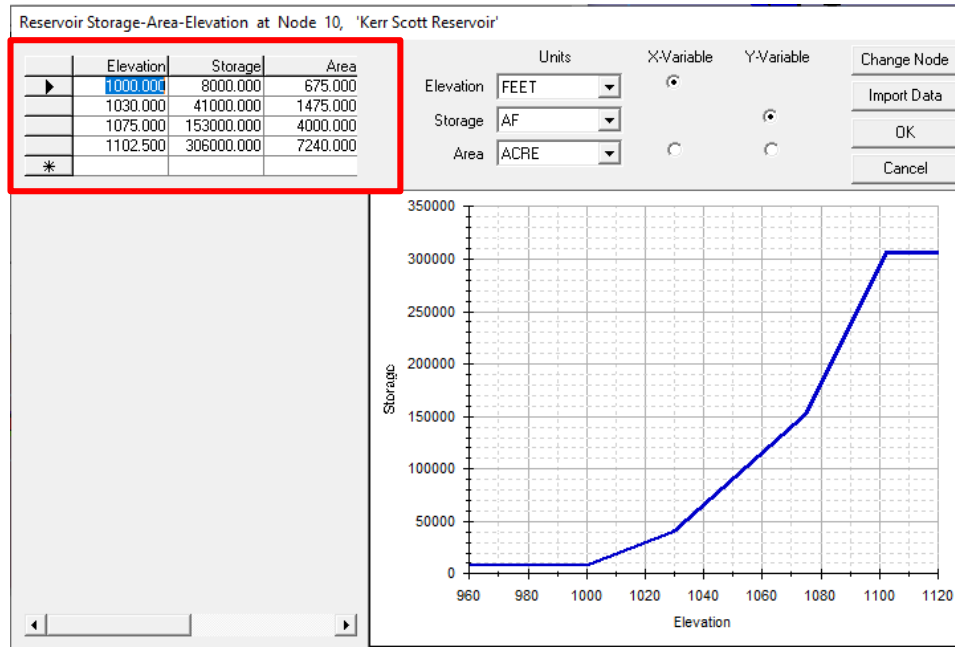


Other Data for Basecase Run

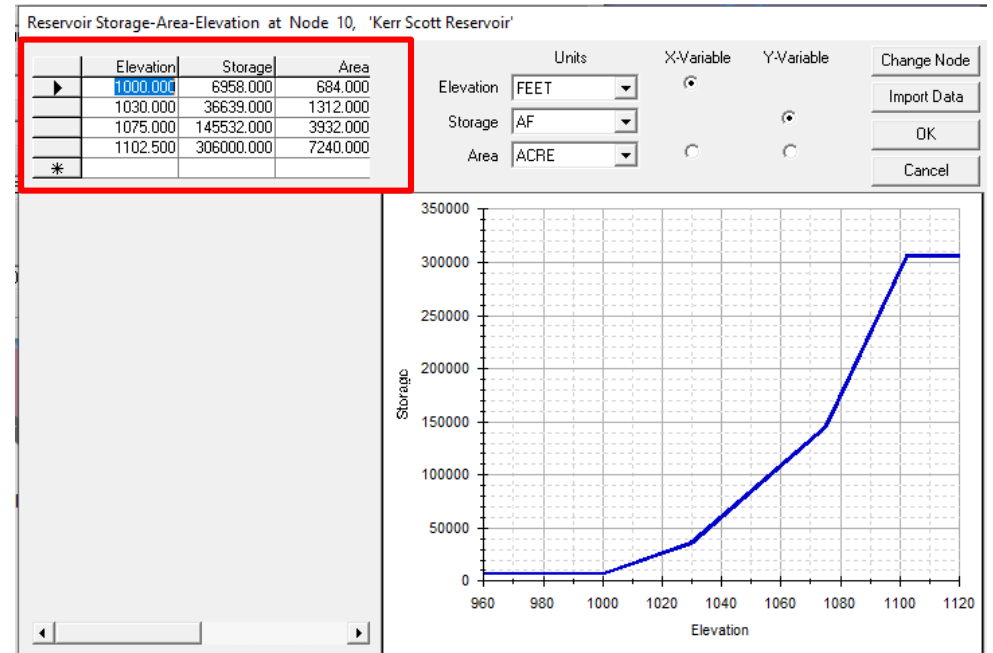
- Physical
 - Reservoir storage-area-elevation
 - Pumping capacity
 - Turbine capacity
 - Spill rating curves

SAE for Kerr Scott

Old (from project start)



2010 (survey up to 1075 feet)



Operations

- Derive from reports, LWSPs, WSRPs, operating licenses, and personal contacts
- Include drought plans and minimum releases

Drought Plans

- Almost 20 that are modeled – tied to reservoir storage/elevation; river flow; drought monitor, and/or river stage. Drought monitor used for LIP when available. % WTP capacity not modeled since that requires distribution system demand that can vary hourly.

Water Shortage Response
Plan Comparison Matrix:
Triggers

Utility	Union Co	Albemarle ⁶	Anson Co	Concord ^{1,2}	Davidson Water ³	Davie Co ⁴	Denton	Dobson	Elkin	Hamlet Water System	Handy Sanitary District	Jonesville
Source Water	Catawba River & Blewett Fall Lake (Anson County - Finished)	Tuckertown Reservoir & Badin Lake	Blewett Falls Lake	2007 IBT from Catawba Basin (Charlotte Water - Finished) & Yadkin Basin (Albemarle - Finished), Purchase (Karnapolis - Finished)	Yadkin River	South Yadkin River & Yadkin River	Tuckertown Reservoir	Fisher River	Big Elkin Creek	Water Lake	Tuckertown Reservoir	Yadkin River
Level 1 or Voluntary Reductions	Catawba-Wateruse LIP Year-round irrigation restrictions to 3 days per week, regardless of drought status	Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: -4.0 ft Badin Lake: -4.0 ft	YPDLP	US Drought Monitor: 0 Stage 0 Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: YPDLP Inflow: Lake Howell: WSACC Stream Inflow: YPDLP	Lake Level: Reservoir Levels on-site @ WTP: < 85% Streamflows: < 400 cfs Demand: 7 day average > 15 mgd (80%)	US Drought Monitor: 0 or 1 Streamflows: Compare to 7 day demand System Specific Indicators: 7 day average demand as % of flow > 25%	YPDLP	None	Consideration shall be primarily given to the following criteria: water levels in the Big Elkin Creek, water levels in the Town's reservoir, capabilities of water production and distribution system, outlook for precipitation, daily water use patterns, seasonal and long-term weather patterns and availability of water from other sources.	None	YPDLP	A state of emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, the availability and supply of water is critical so that a mechanical malfunction or breakdown of the town's pumps or a rapid drawdown of the water supply would deplete the water supply and availability of water for human consumption, for firefighting purposes and other protection of lives and property, and the conservation of water is necessary in order to protect lives, safety and property within the town.
Level 2 or Mandatory Reductions I	Catawba-Wateruse LIP Demand: > 80% of available capacity for the average of a 7 day period	Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: -8.0 ft Badin Lake: -6.0 ft Tuckertown Reservoir: -2.0 ft	YPDLP	US Drought Monitor: 1 Stage 1 Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: YPDLP Inflow: Lake Howell: WSACC Stream Inflow: YPDLP	Lake Level: Reservoir Levels on-site @ WTP: < 80% Streamflows: < 350 cfs Demand: 7 day average > 17 mgd (85%)	US Drought Monitor: 1 or 2 Streamflows: Compare to 7 day demand System Specific Indicators: 7 day average demand as % of flow > 50%	YPDLP	None		None	YPDLP	
Level 3 or Mandatory Reductions II	Catawba-Wateruse LIP Demand: > 90% of available capacity for the average of a 7 day period	Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: -14.0 ft Badin Lake: -8.0 ft Tuckertown Reservoir: -3.0 ft	YPDLP	US Drought Monitor: 2 Stage 2 Lake Levels: High Rock Lake: YPDLP Inflow: Lake Howell: WSACC Stream Inflow: YPDLP	Lake Level: Reservoir Levels on-site @ WTP: < 75% Streamflows: < 300 cfs Demand: 7 day average > 18 mgd (90%)	US Drought Monitor: 1 or 2 Streamflows: Compare to 7 day demand System Specific Indicators: 7 day average demand as % of flow > 50%	YPDLP	None		None	YPDLP	

LIP – Yadkin Project Requirements

Low Inflow Protocol for the Yadkin & Yadkin-Pee Dee River Hydroelectric Projects

GOAL

The fundamental goal of this Low Inflow Protocol (LIP) is to take staged actions in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin needed to delay the point at which available water storage in the Yadkin Hydroelectric Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission – FERC No. 2197) and the Yadkin-Pee Dee Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2206) (collectively, projects) reservoirs is fully depleted while maintaining downstream flows. This LIP is intended to provide additional time to increase the probability that precipitation will restore streamflow and reservoir water elevations to normal ranges. The amount of additional time that is gained during implementation of this LIP depends on the diagnostic accuracy of the trigger points, the amount of regulatory flexibility available to operate the projects, and the effectiveness of the projects' operators and the water users in working together to implement required actions and achieve significant water use reductions. It is assumed that water users in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin not subject to this LIP must comply with all applicable State and local drought response requirements.

The Licensees will provide flow from storage in the projects' reservoirs to support hydroelectric generation and to provide Required Minimum Instream Flows in accordance with their respective new FERC licenses. During periods of normal inflow, reservoir water elevations will be maintained within their Normal Reservoir Operating Ranges. During times that inflow is not adequate to provide Required Minimum Instream Flows and maintain reservoir water elevations within their Normal Reservoir Operating Ranges, the Licensees will reduce releases for hydroelectric generation. If reservoir storage continues to drop and climatologic or hydrologic conditions worsen until trigger points defined in this LIP are reached, the Licensees will implement additional provisions of this LIP, including meeting with the designated agencies and water users to discuss the need for actions pursuant to this LIP. If conditions worsen, progressive stages of this LIP will allow additional use of the available water storage inventory, while conserving water storage volumes through required reductions in LIP Flows and required reductions in water withdrawals.

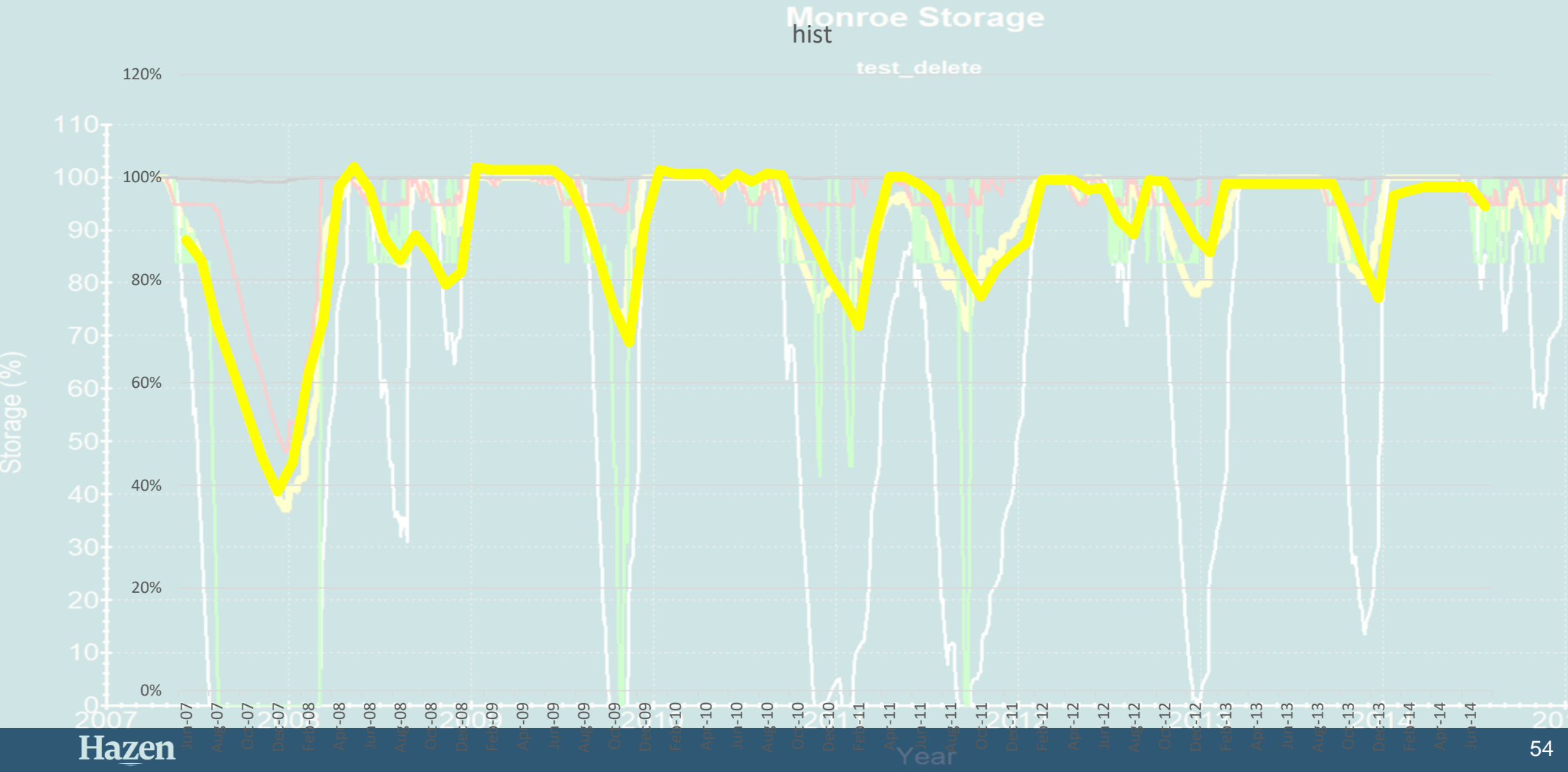
3.1.4.4 Updating the LIP

During the term of this license, the Licensee shall consult with the YPD-DMAG at least once every five (5) years to review and consider updating the LIP. The use of the period of record 1974 through 2003 to calculate the Historic Stream Gage Three-Month Rolling Average flows set forth in Table LIP-1 of this Article shall be evaluated every five years during such review. On the basis of such consultation, review and consideration, the Licensee may propose modifications to this Article for the Commission's review and approval.

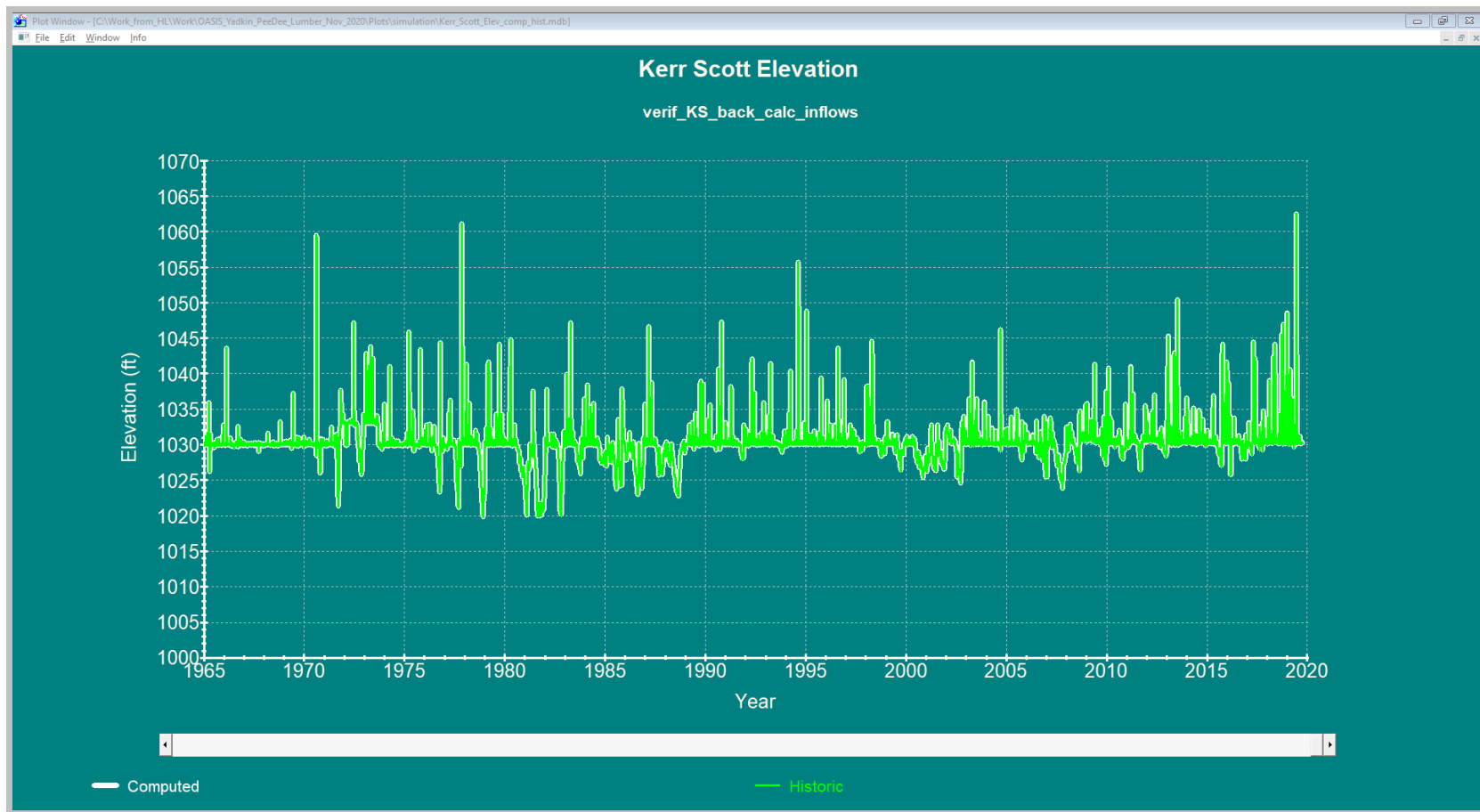
Verification of Basecase Run

- Inflows
- Operating rules

Monroe – Example -- At 6 mgd avg.

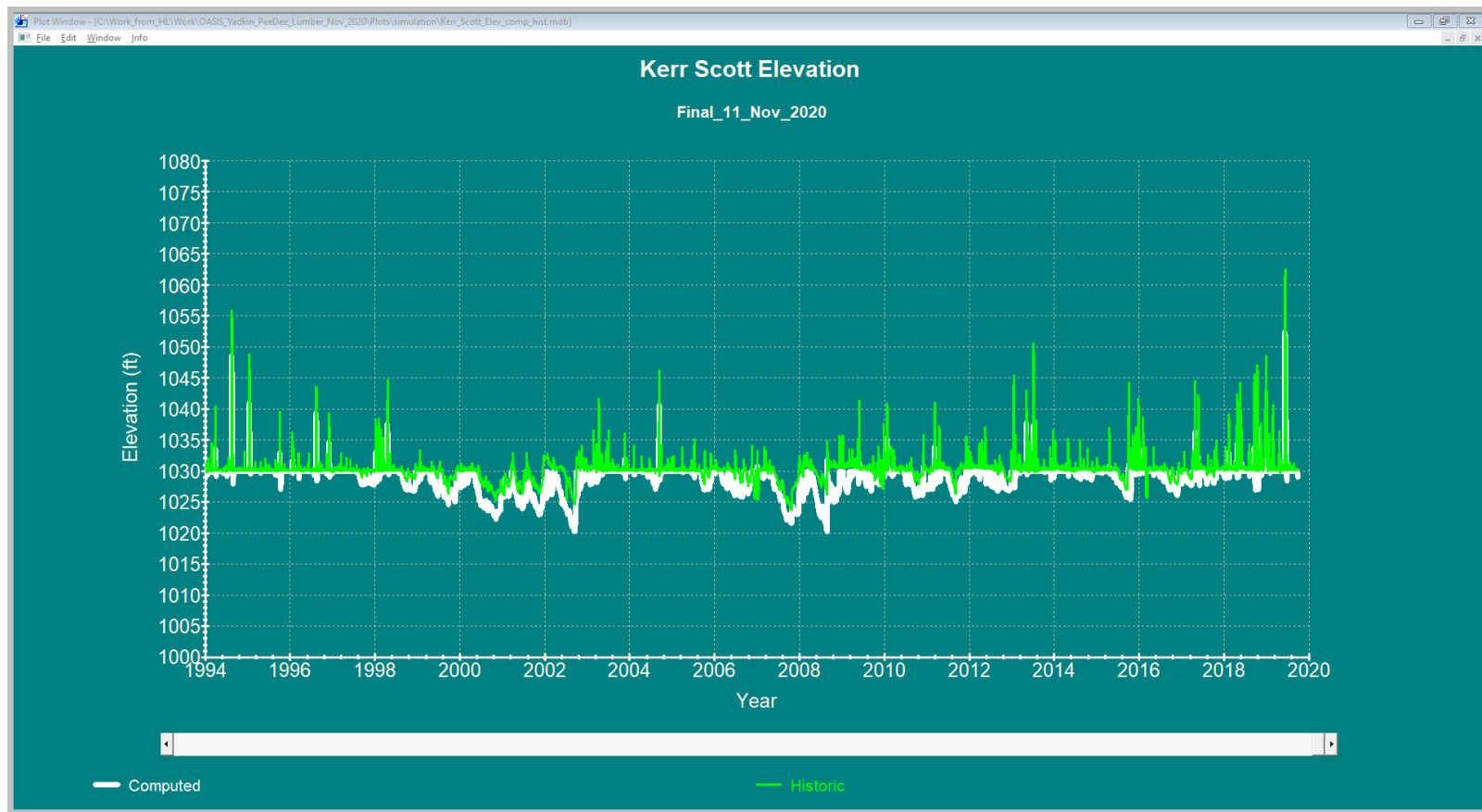


Kerr Scott



Note: operation changed in 1993 with Water Control Plan, including new low flow protocol

Kerr Scott

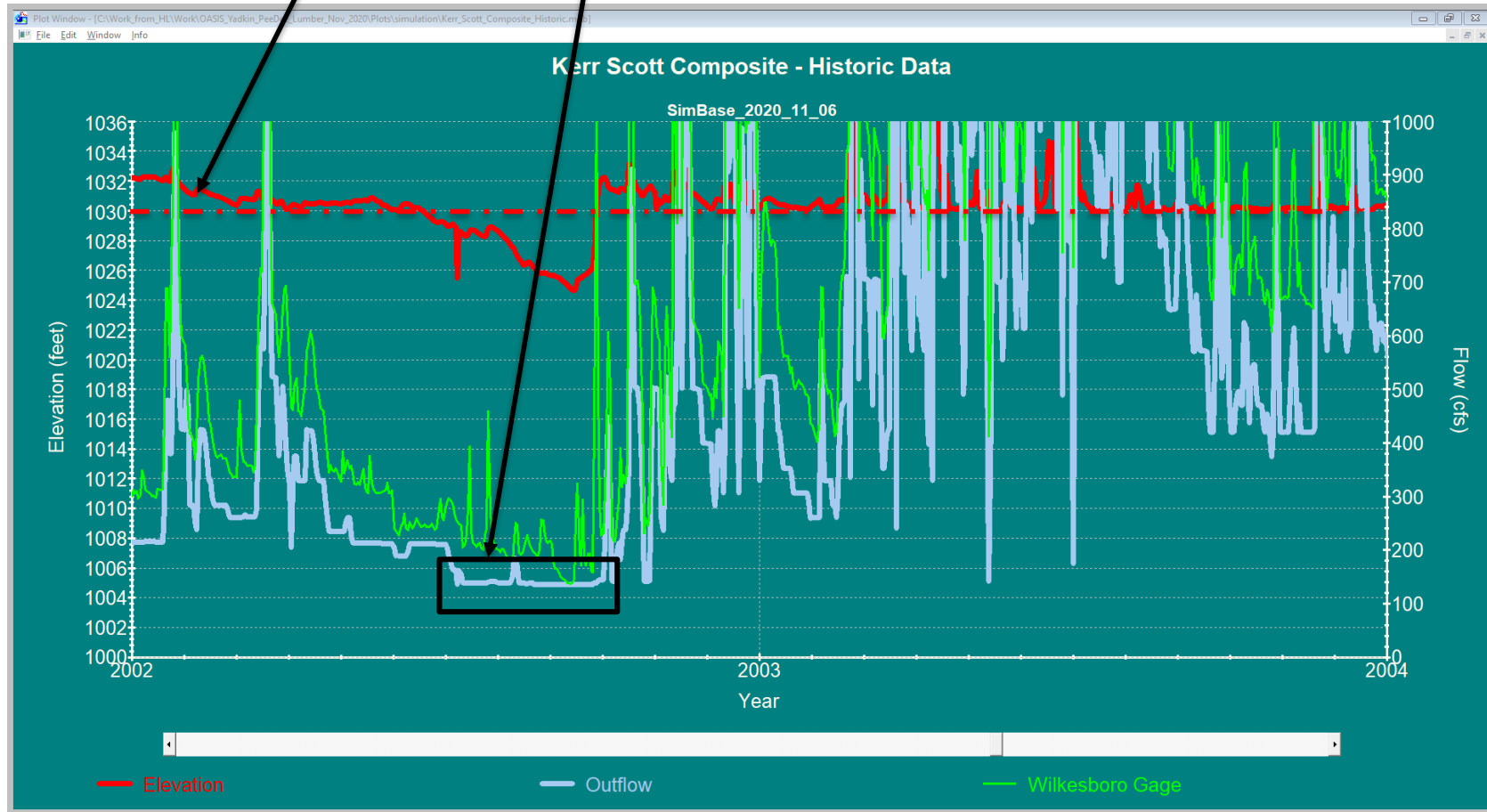


Note: shown since 1993 when revised Water Control Plan went into effect

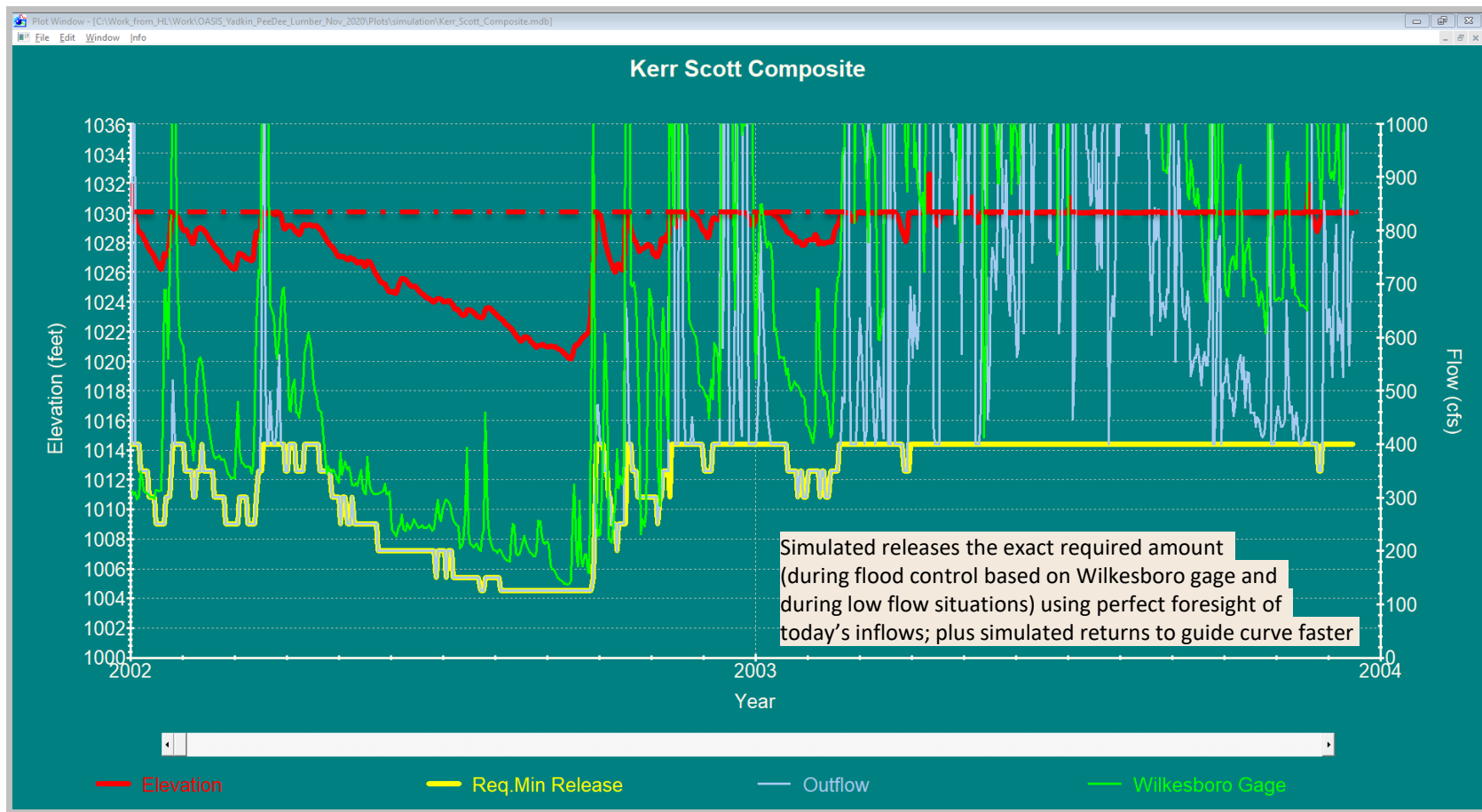
Historic return to guide curve can be delayed due to hedging on flooding concerns downstream and also holding water to delay drawdown during drought

Kerr Scott - Historic

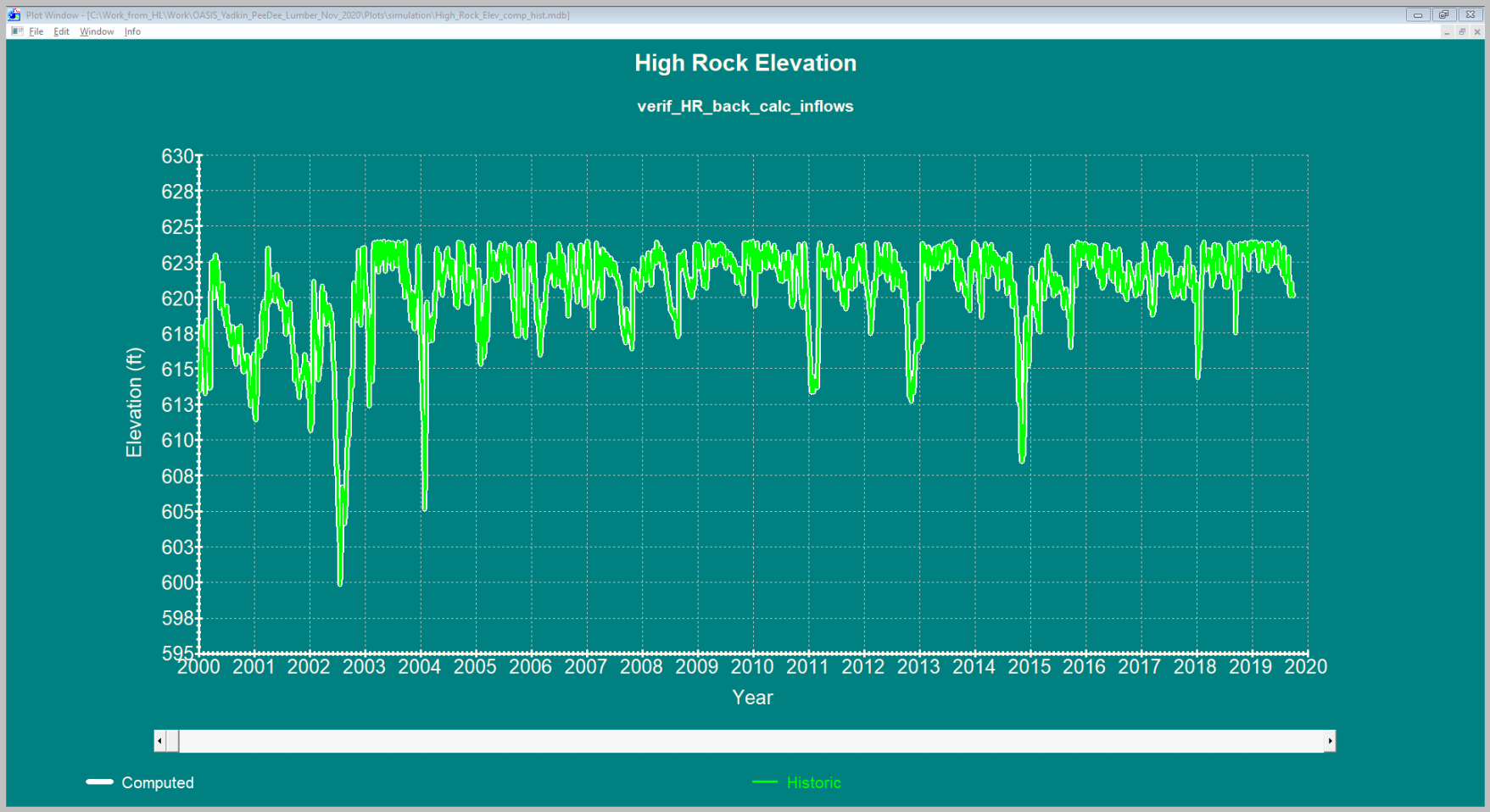
Historic release sometimes less than minimum required (here, normal minimum is 125 cfs only when < 1023 feet)



Kerr Scott - Simulated



High Rock

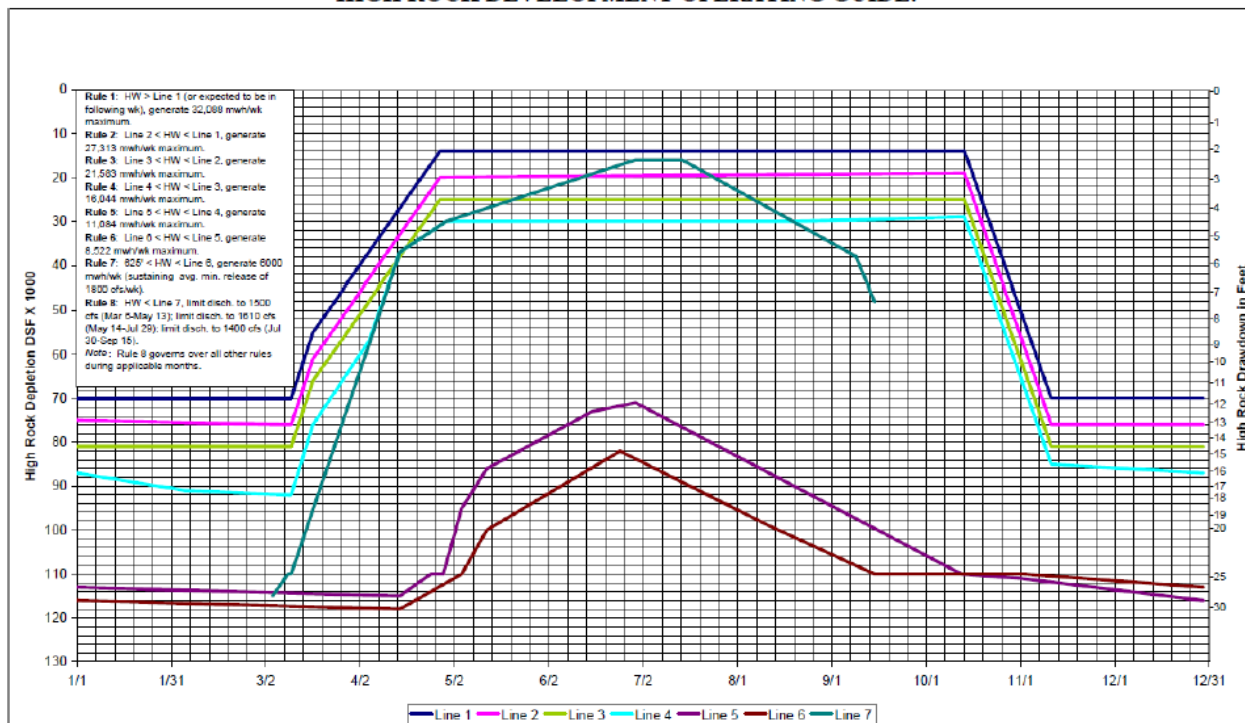


Documents Used to Model Mainstem Operations

- HDR Model Logic and Verification Report from 2014
 - Pulled some information from the 2002 APGI and 2003 Progress Energy Initial Consultation Documents
 - CHEOPS model inputs for 2014 Assessment of Union County IBT
- Relicensing Settlement Agreement for APGI and Comprehensive Settlement Agreement for Progress Energy in 2007
- License Documents for APGI in 2016 and Duke Energy in 2015

Old License Operation for Yadkin Projects

FIGURE 2-2
HIGH ROCK DEVELOPMENT OPERATING GUIDE.⁴



Alcoa Power operated its Yadkin Project in accordance with a 1968 headwater benefits agreement with the licensee of the Yadkin – Pee Dee Project. According to the 1968 agreement, Alcoa Power regulates weekly average stream flow from Falls Reservoir to provide a flow not less than 1,500 cubic feet per second (cfs) during the 10-week period preceding the recreation season (May 15 through September 15); 1,610 cfs from May

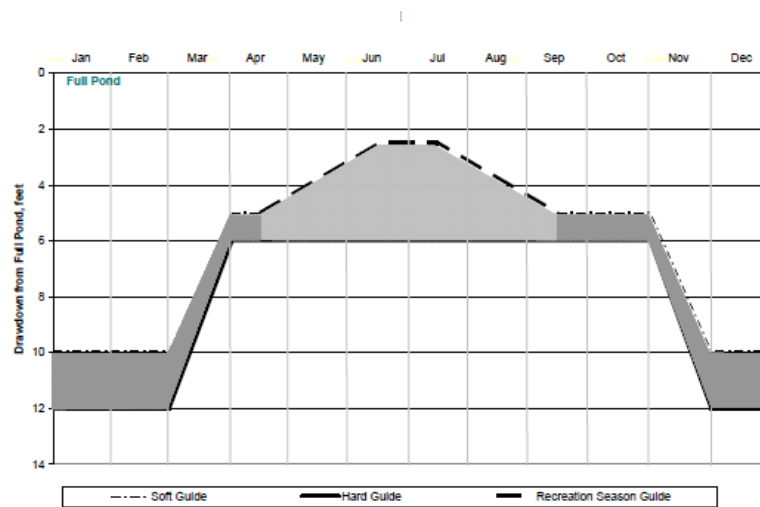
Iterations for a New License

B.2.1.2 Proposed Operations

Reservoir Operations

APGI proposes that under the new license, High Rock will be operated in accordance with a revised Guide Curve (Figure B-2) that features three basic guides: a Hard Guide, a Soft Guide, and a Recreation Season Guide (April 15 to September 15). During normal operations, APGI will maintain the reservoir elevation at or above the Soft Guide or the Recreation Season Guide elevation. Generation is not restricted for normal operations. If at any time the water level at High Rock falls below the Soft Guide or Recreation Season Guide and above the Hard Guide curve elevation (dark shaded section), APGI will reduce its generation and water releases from High Rock to the flow equivalent of no more than 1,500 cfs weekly average discharge until such time that the High Rock reservoir level returns to or above the Soft Guide or Recreation Season Guide curve. Operation in this range is expected to occur infrequently, and would be caused by conditions such as: actual inflows not meeting projected inflows; human error; equipment malfunction or failure; drought periods; or electrical system emergency (e.g., transmission bottlenecks, real and reactive power support, load following support, etc.) as discussed in the proposed Hydro Project Maintenance and Emergency Protocol (HPMEP) for the Project (see Exhibit B.6.4).

Figure B-2: Proposed High Rock Guide Curve



Modeled by HDR for Union County IBT work
circa 2014

Basin-Wide Operations

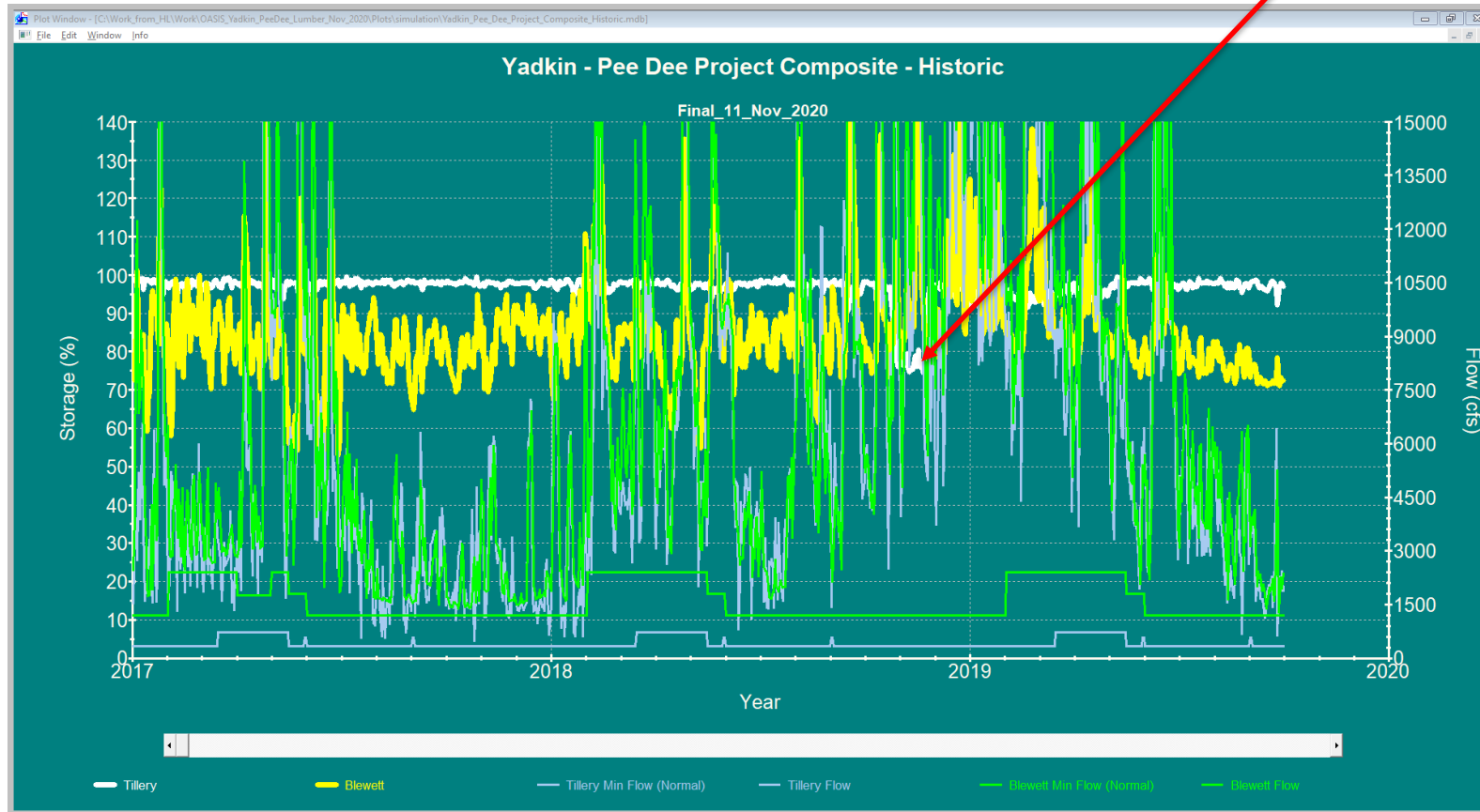
- Mostly independent
 - Reservoirs upstream will not make releases for users downstream unless minimum flow requirements apply
 - Kerr Scott will provide additional release from Winston-Salem's account during low flow/high demand
 - Kerr Scott will limit releases down to Wilkesboro for flood control
- Coordination among entities with multiple reservoirs, intakes, and WW discharges (e.g., WSACC, Anson County, Moore County in Lumber)
- Coordination through sale and purchase agreements, regular and emergency
- Coordination during drought conditions through Low Inflow Protocol

Hydro Operations

- Set up to exploit the permitted operating band per the license agreements
 - Model will generate down to the normal minimum elevation (NME) up to turbine capacity
- Limited the operating range based on historic data (since 2017 when both companies were operating with new licenses)
- Not capturing day-to-day operations that are based on power market prices and demand
 - Customized models can be developed as off-shoots to model (e.g., optimal dispatch for Dominion Virginia on the Roanoke River)

Maintenance (Ed Bruce believes this was the case for Tillery)

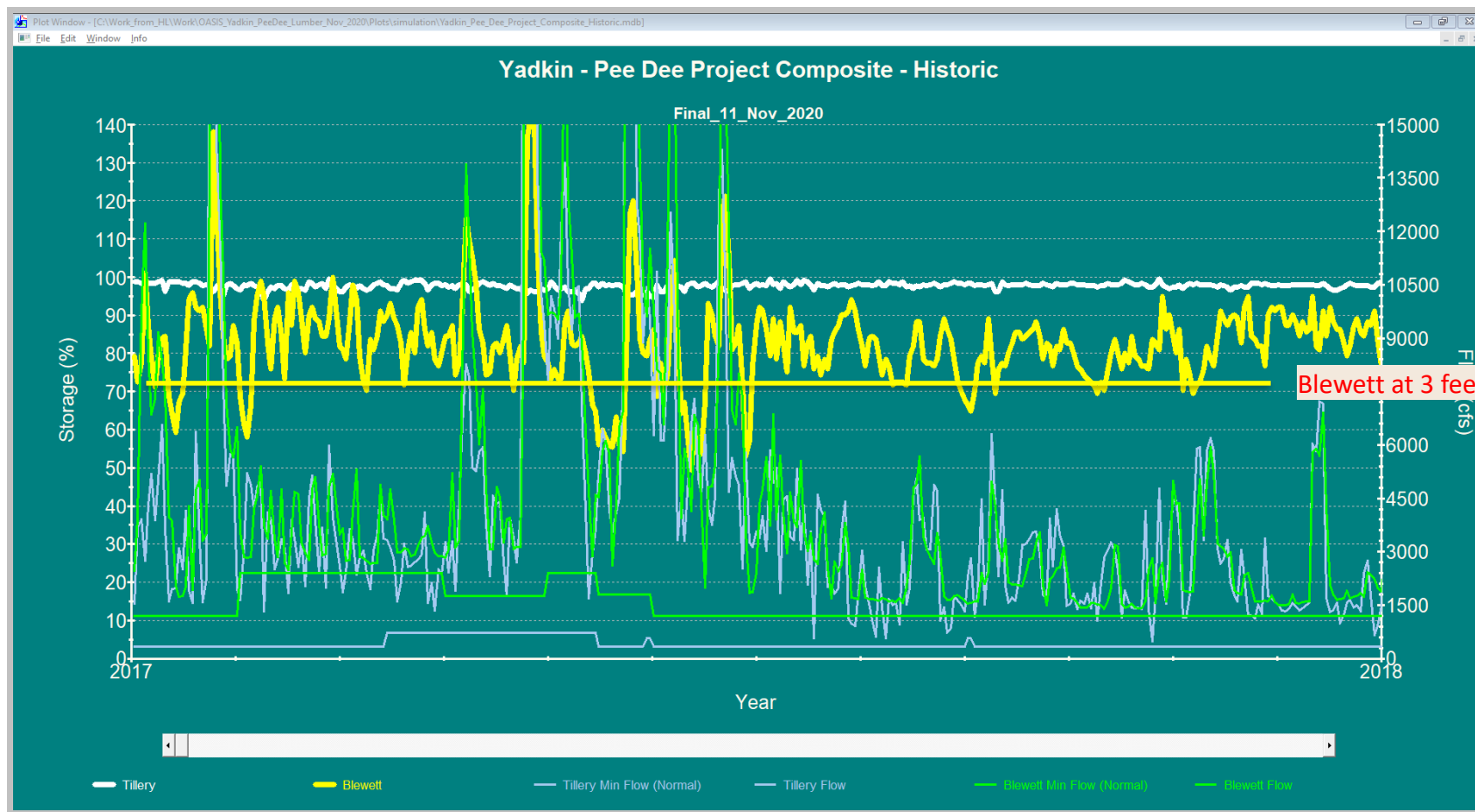
YPD Project - Historical Operation



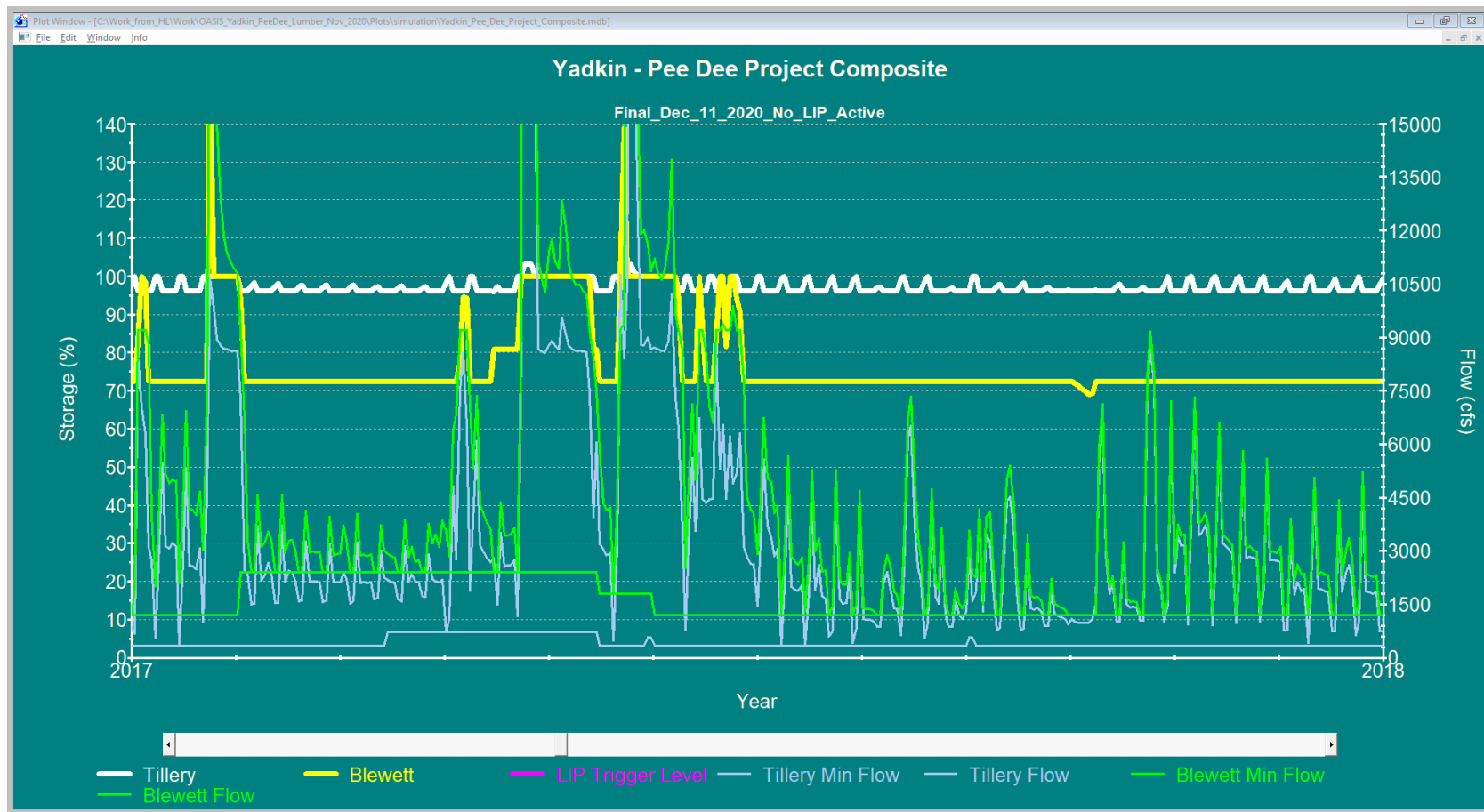
Shown is post-2017 after license was renewed so we have representative operations.

Here normal min flow requirement is shown; for Blewett, it would be adjusted if LIP were activated

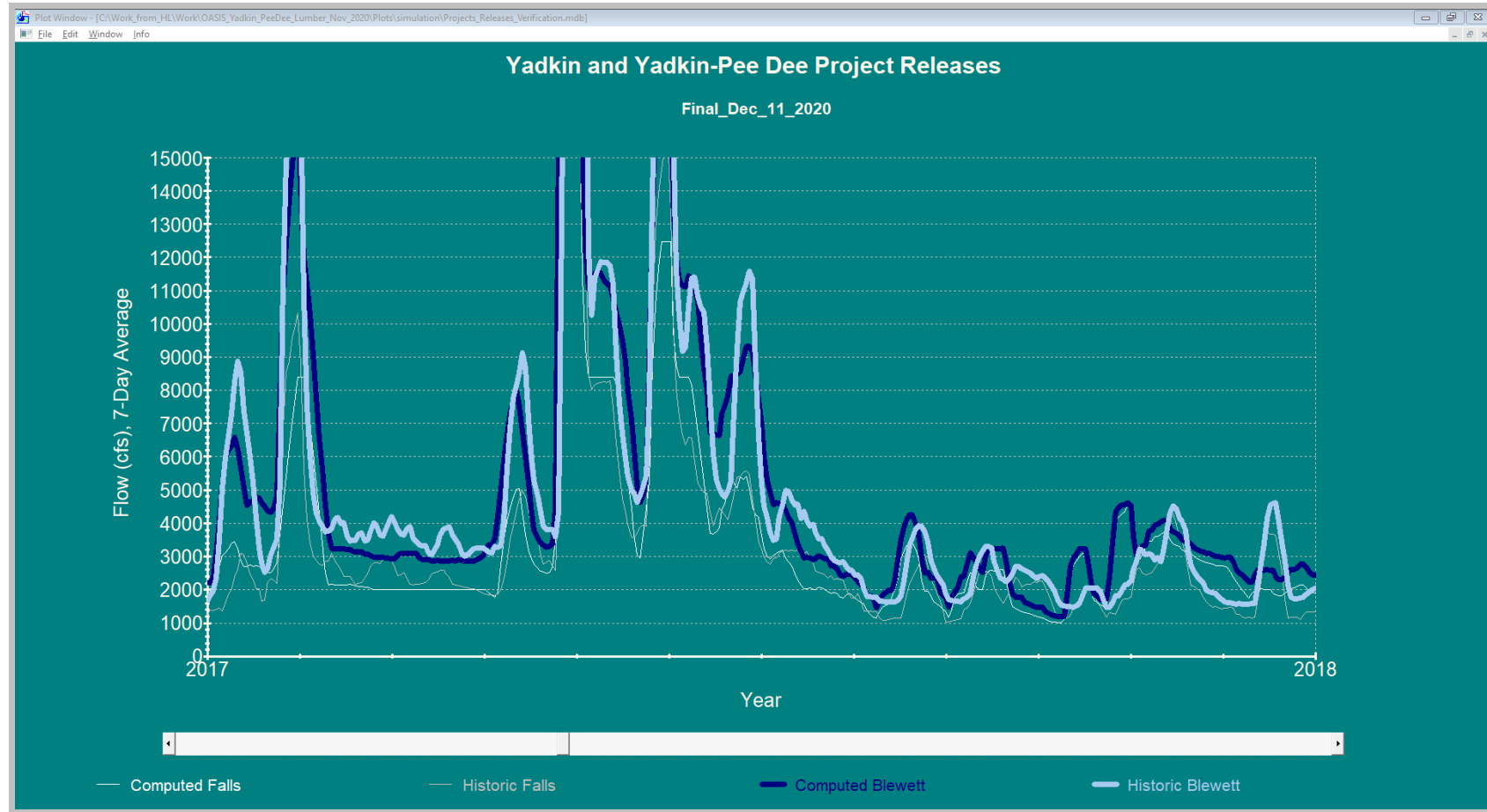
YPD Project - Historical Operation



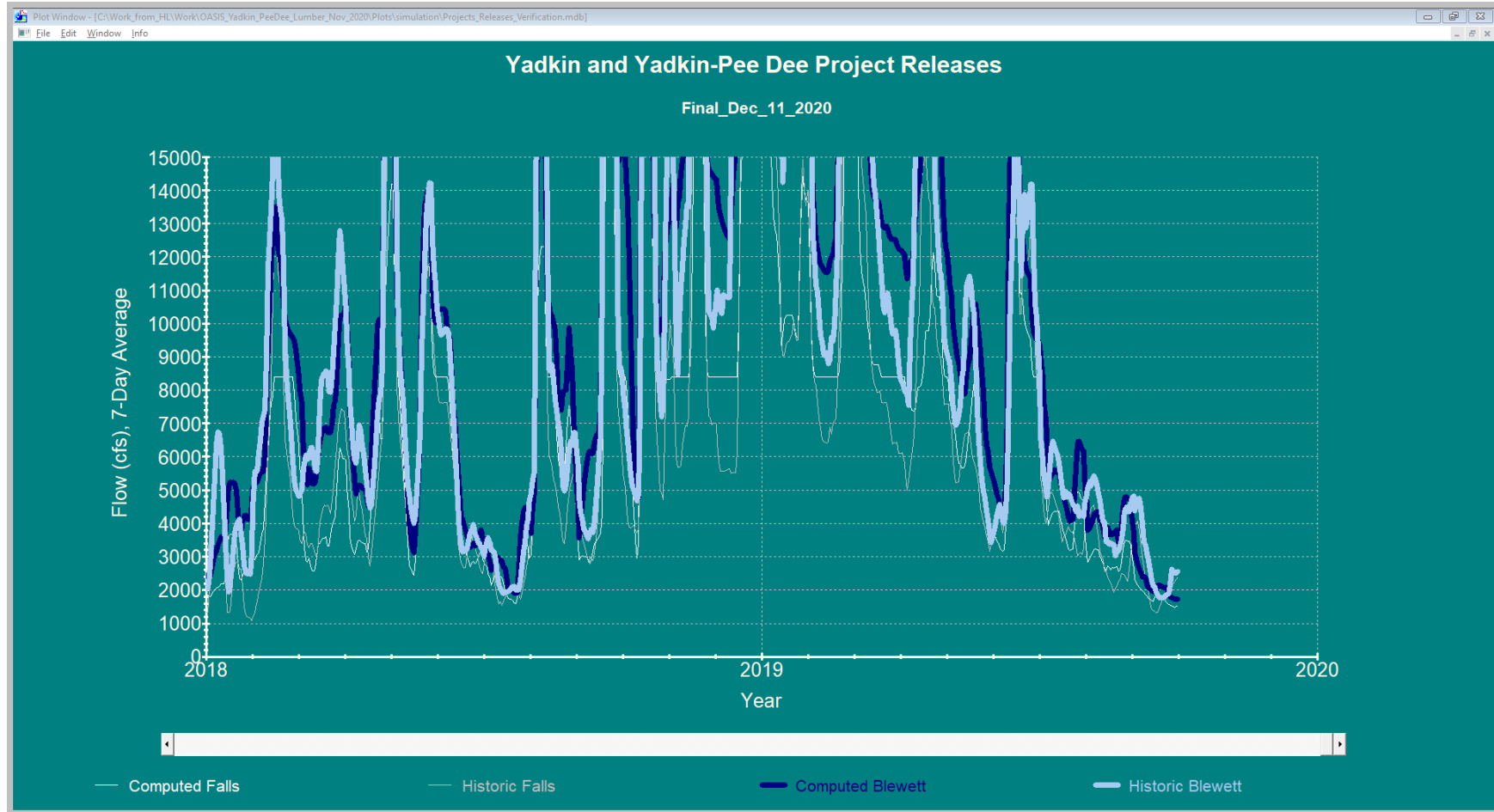
YPD Project - Simulation



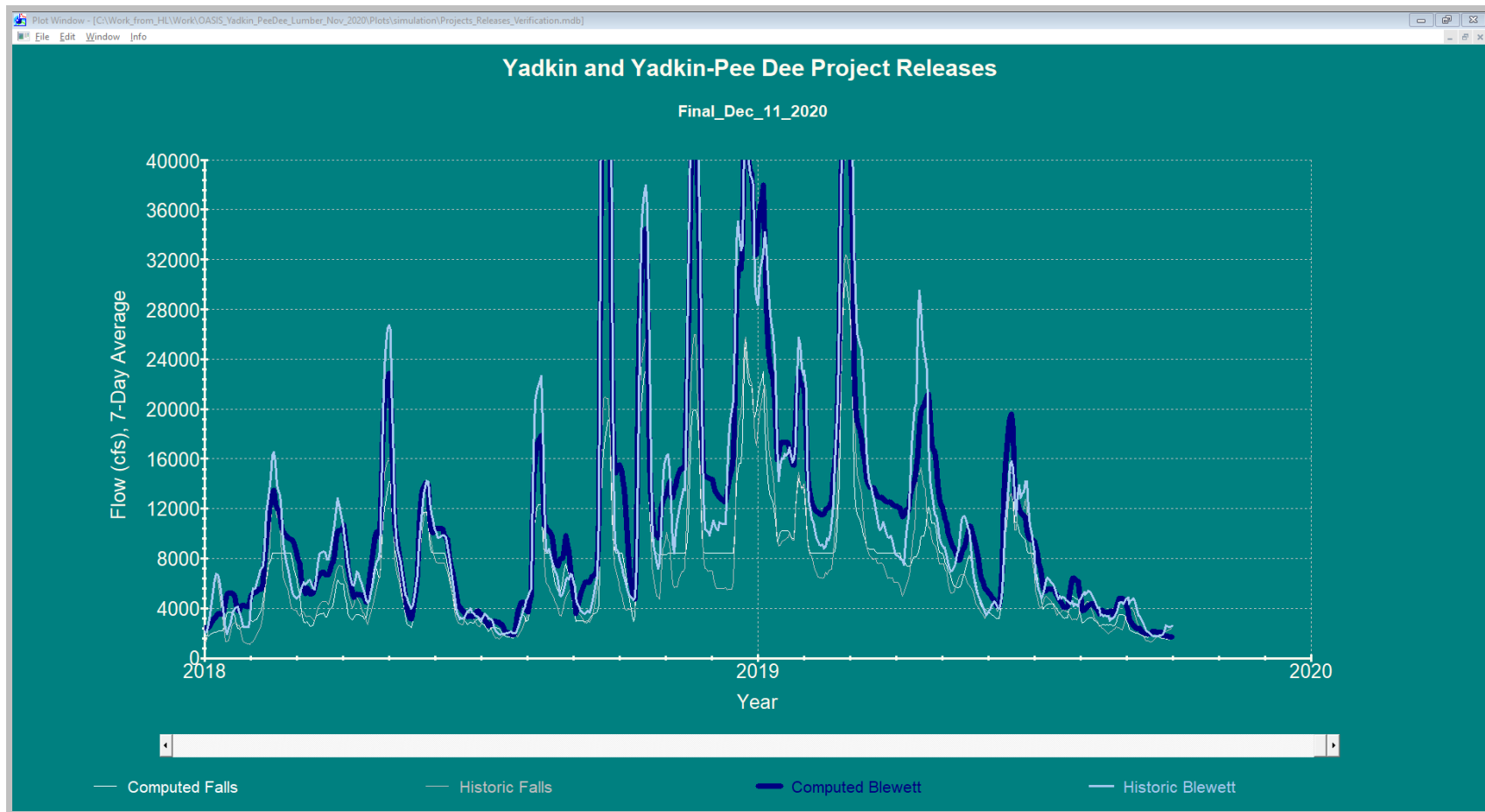
YPD Project - Simulation



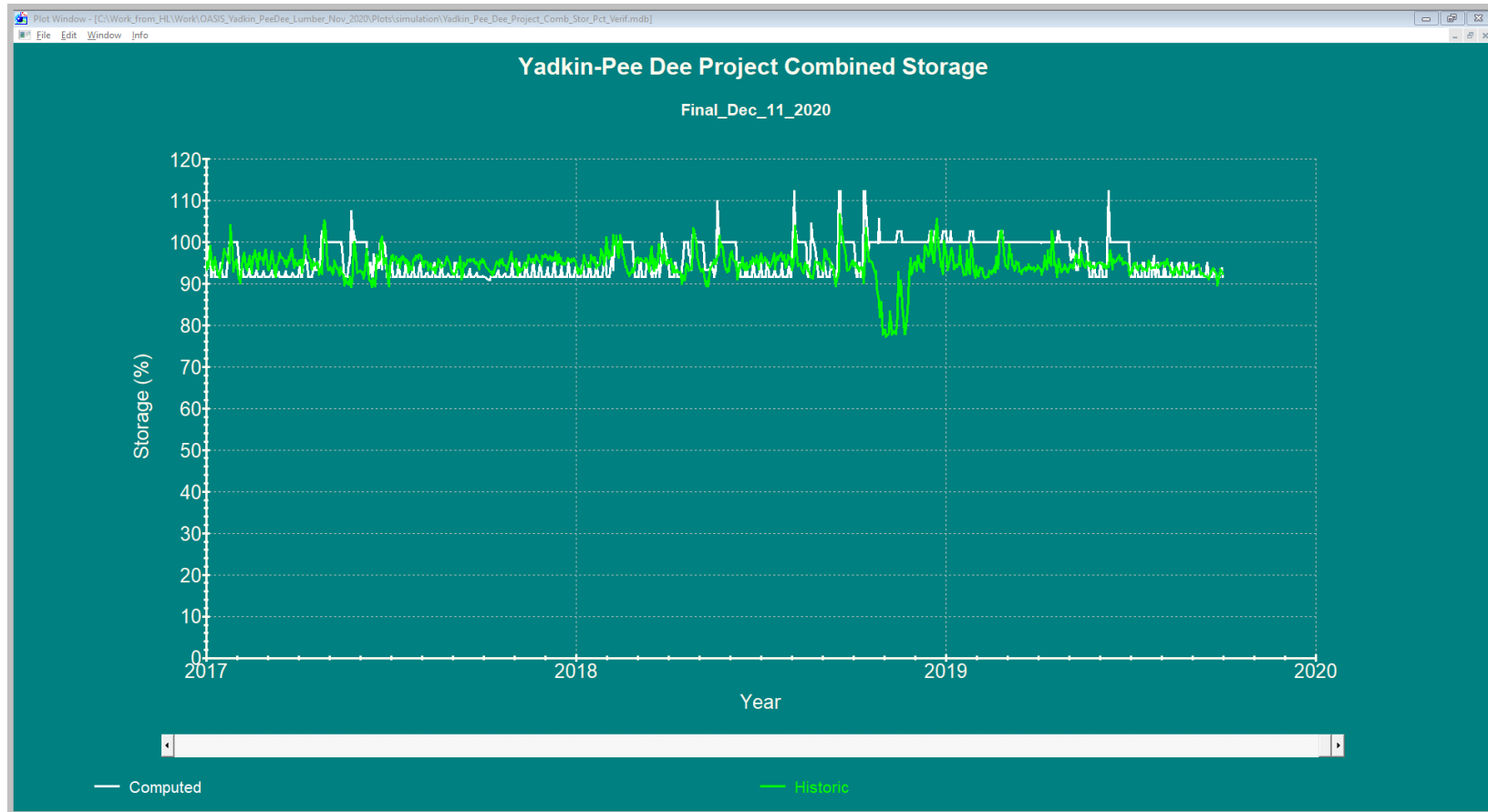
YPD Project - Simulation



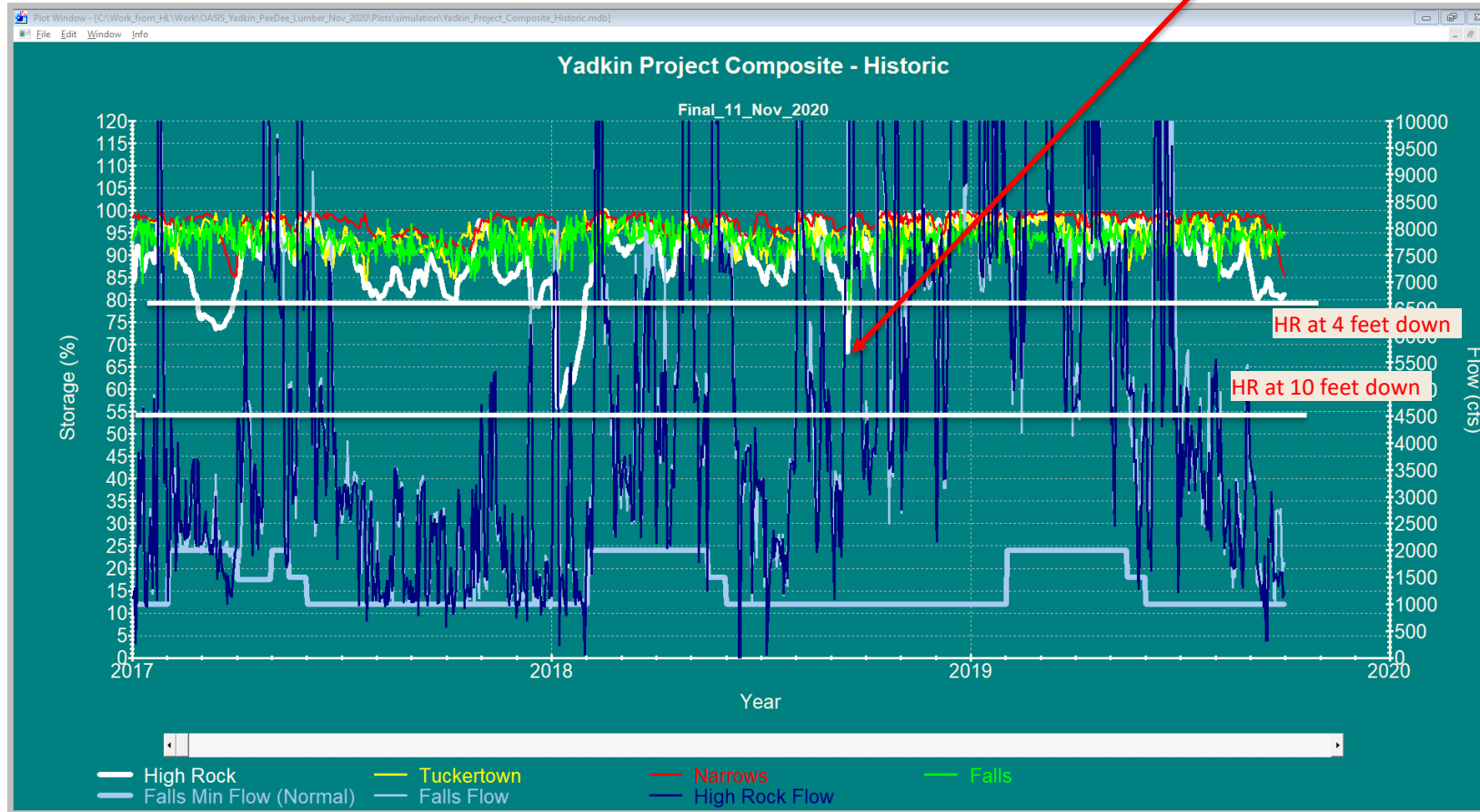
YPD Project - Simulation



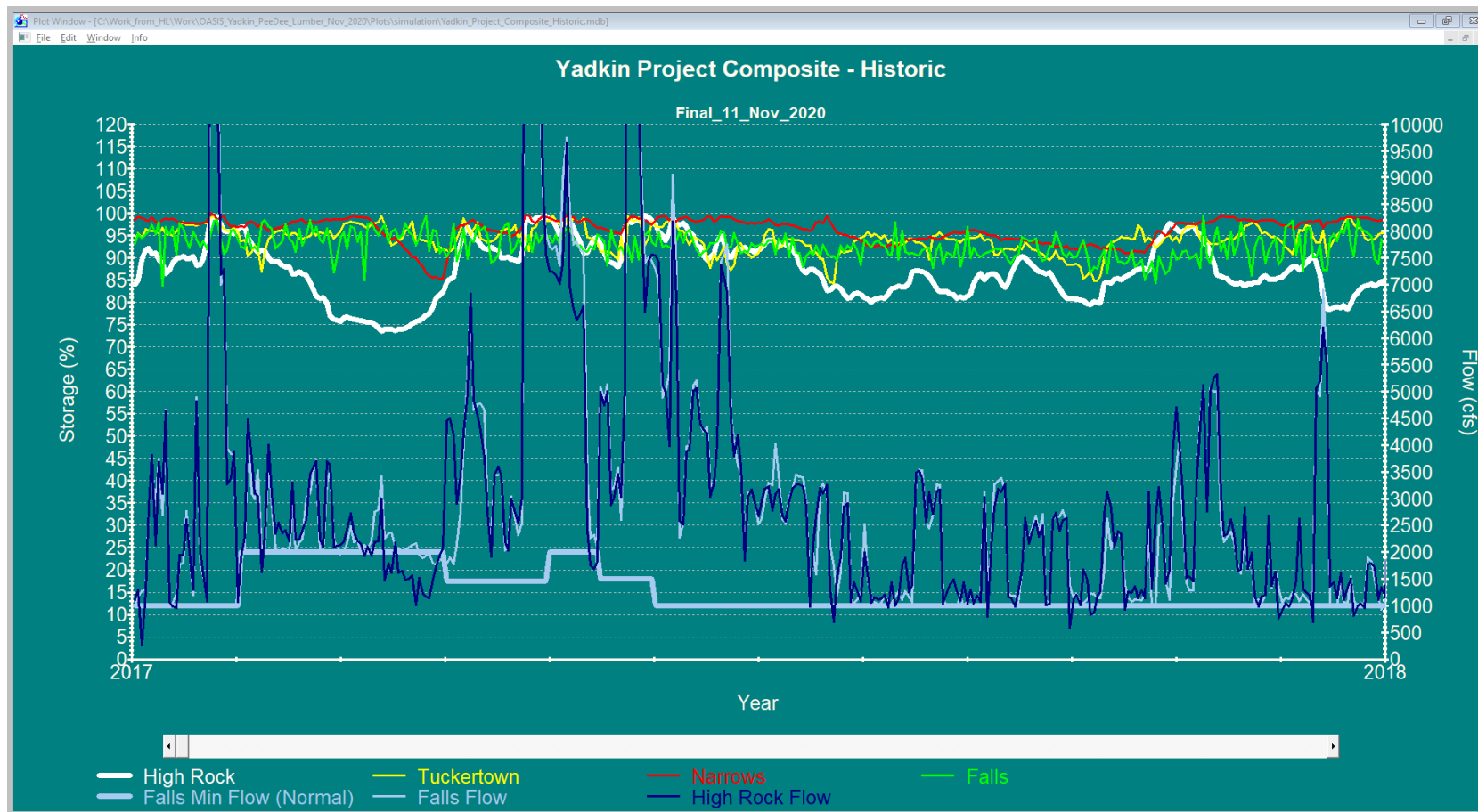
YPD Project - Simulation



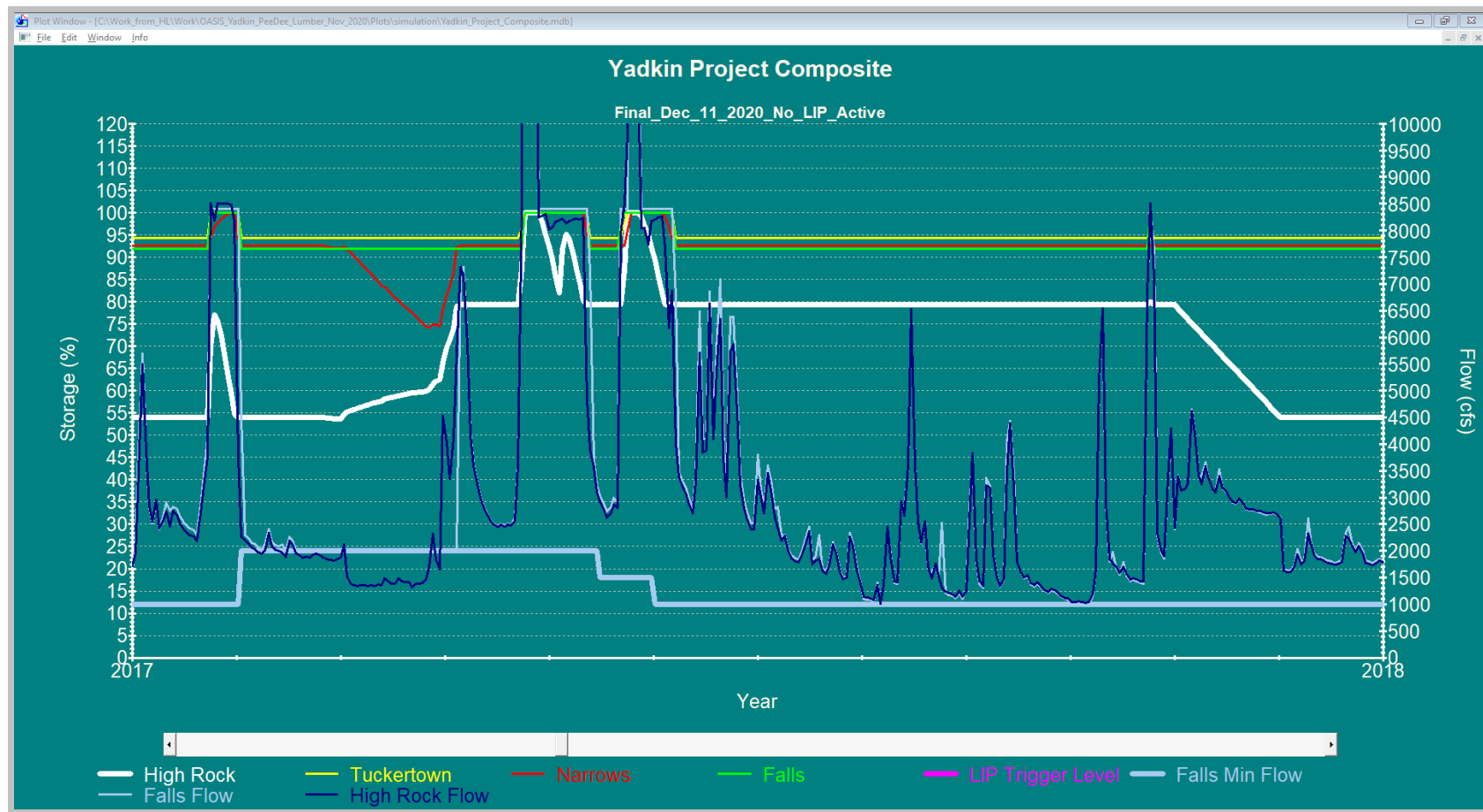
Yadkin Project - Historical Operation



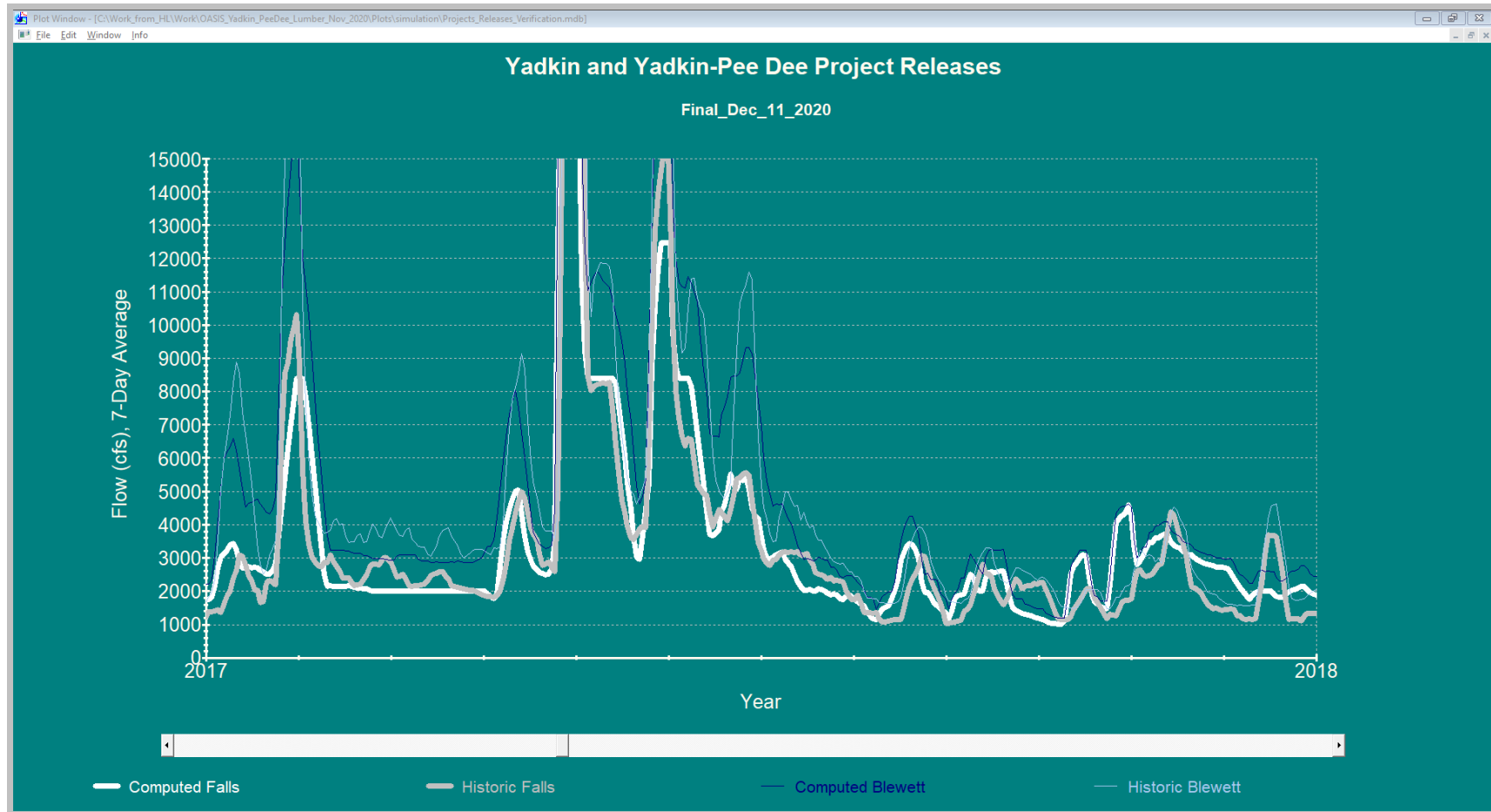
Yadkin Project - Historical Operation



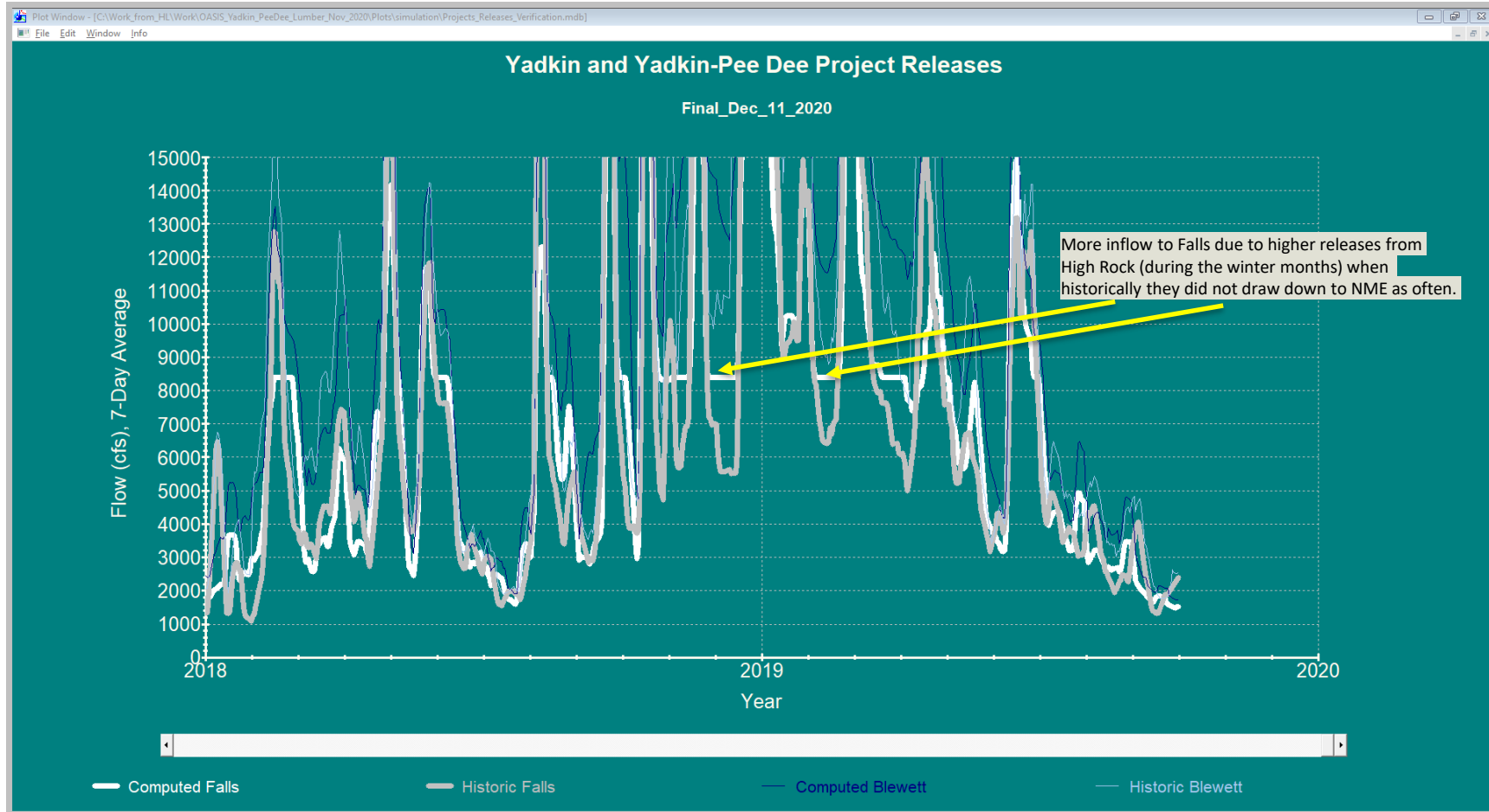
Yadkin Project - Simulation



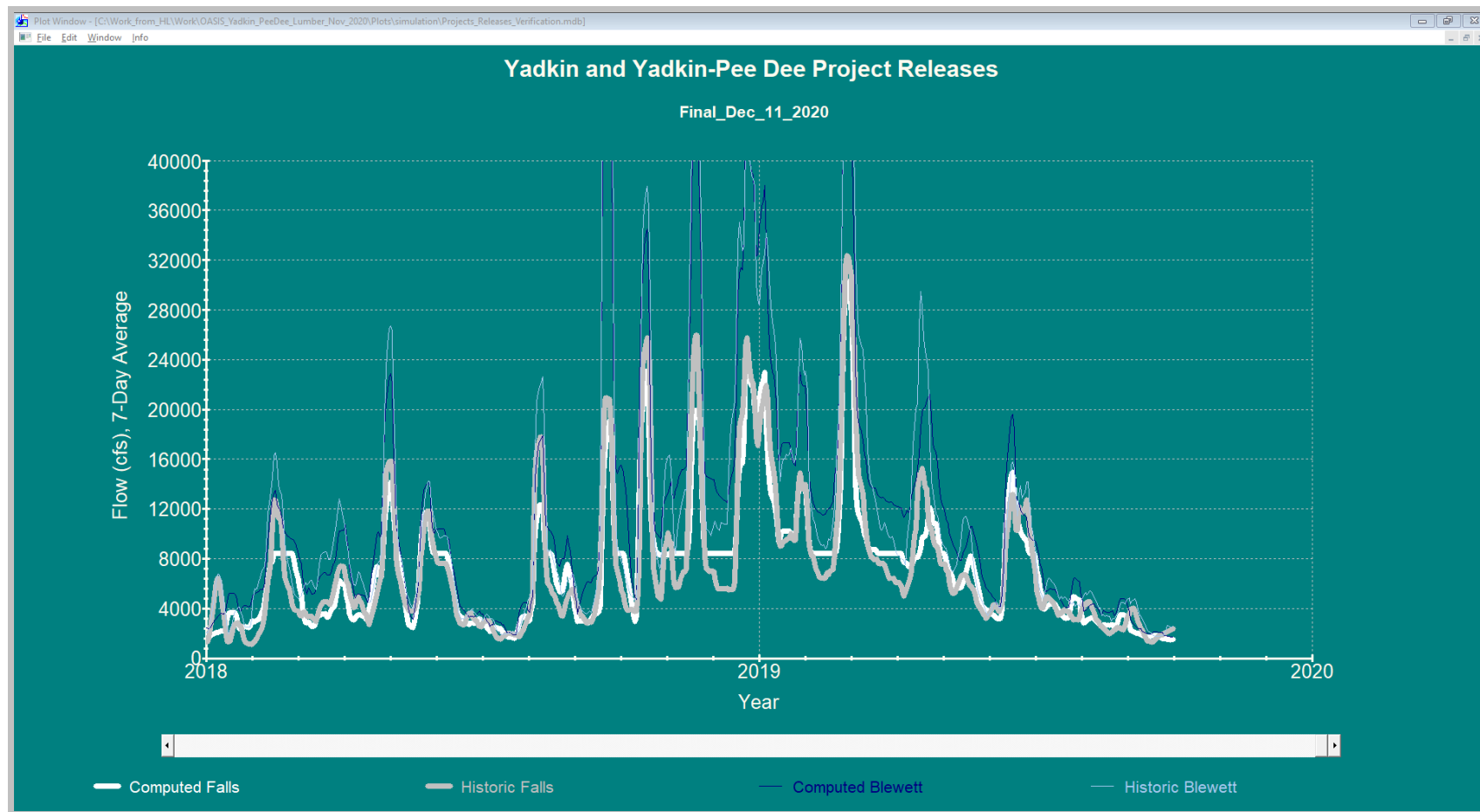
Yadkin Project - Simulation



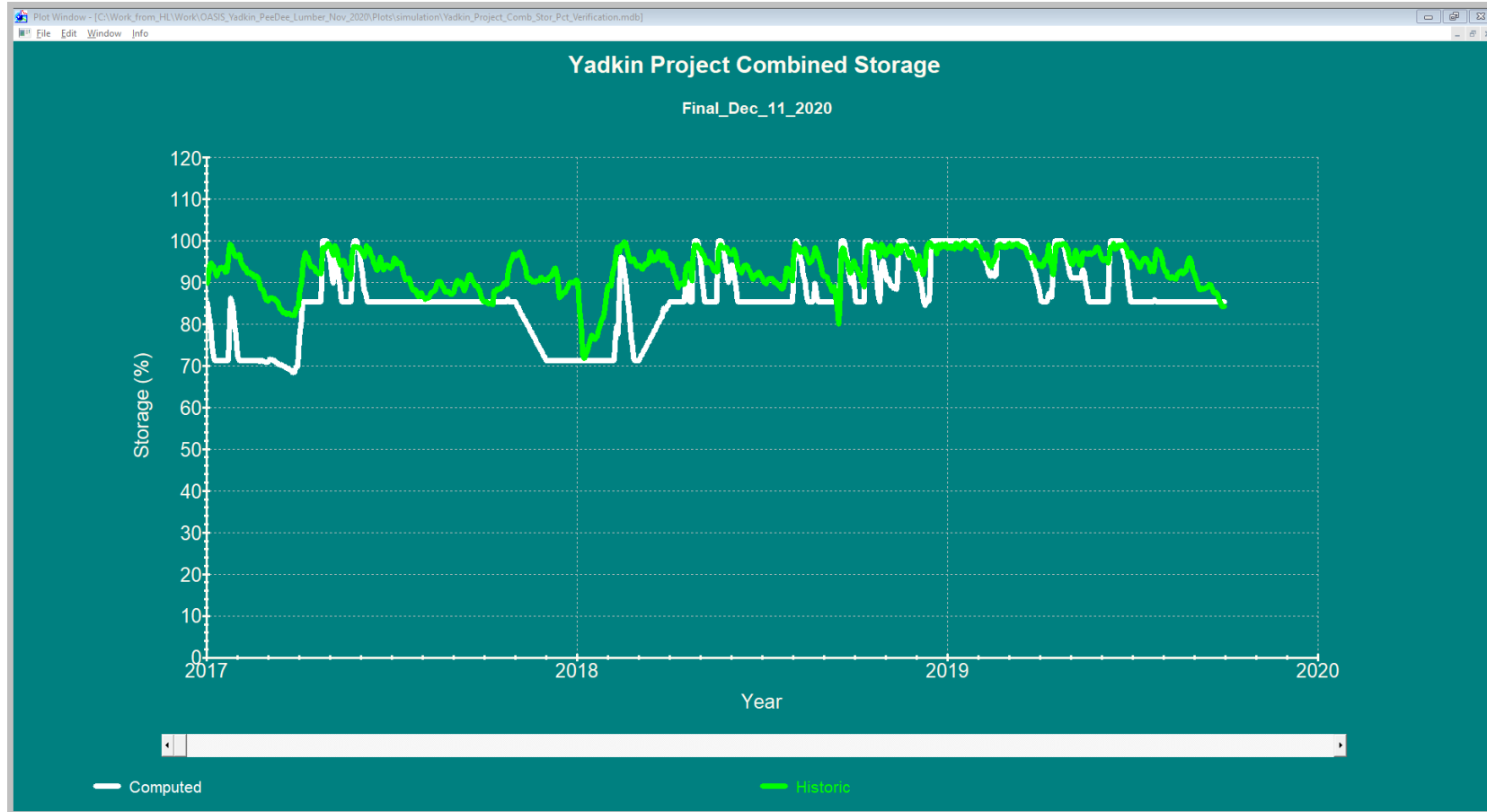
YPD Project - Simulation



Yadkin Project - Simulation



Yadkin Project - Simulation



Low Inflow Protocol

- Implemented in Feb. 2007
- High Rock operations impacting elevations may have changed between then and when license was issued in 2017
- Monthly determination, influencing Falls and Blewett minimum releases and water withdrawals (stages ≥ 1) and hydro peaking (stages ≥ 0)
- Drought monitor based on national product (available since 2000), potentially refined for regional use
- DMAG to review every 5 years per license conditions as it relates to drought monitor (national vs. regional), gaging estimates and long-term averages, and proportional drawdown of reservoirs

December 1, 2019: LIP Stage -1 Normal

High Rock HWEL = NME plus 9.4 = 623.3 USGS Datum (NGVD29), 654.4 YAD
 Current 3-mo rolling avg. inflows = 2,778 cfs

	USGS Gage			
	Yadkin River at Yadkin College 2116500	South Yadkin River Mocksville 2118000	Abbotts Creek at Lexington 2121500	Rocky River Near Norwood 2126000
September	1491	165	24	111
October	2111	224	54	273
November	2945	322	135	479
3 mo. avg.	2182	237	71	288

Hist. 3-mo rolling average inflows = 3,550 cfs (Inflow Ratio = 0.78)
 Drought Index Ratio = $(1+1+0)/3$ = 0.67
 Last Month LIP Stage = Stage -1

Evaluation Criteria for LIP Stage Implementation:

The LIP *must* be implemented beginning at Stage 0 and, if the combination of conditions becomes more severe, the Stages *must* increase in one Stage increments.

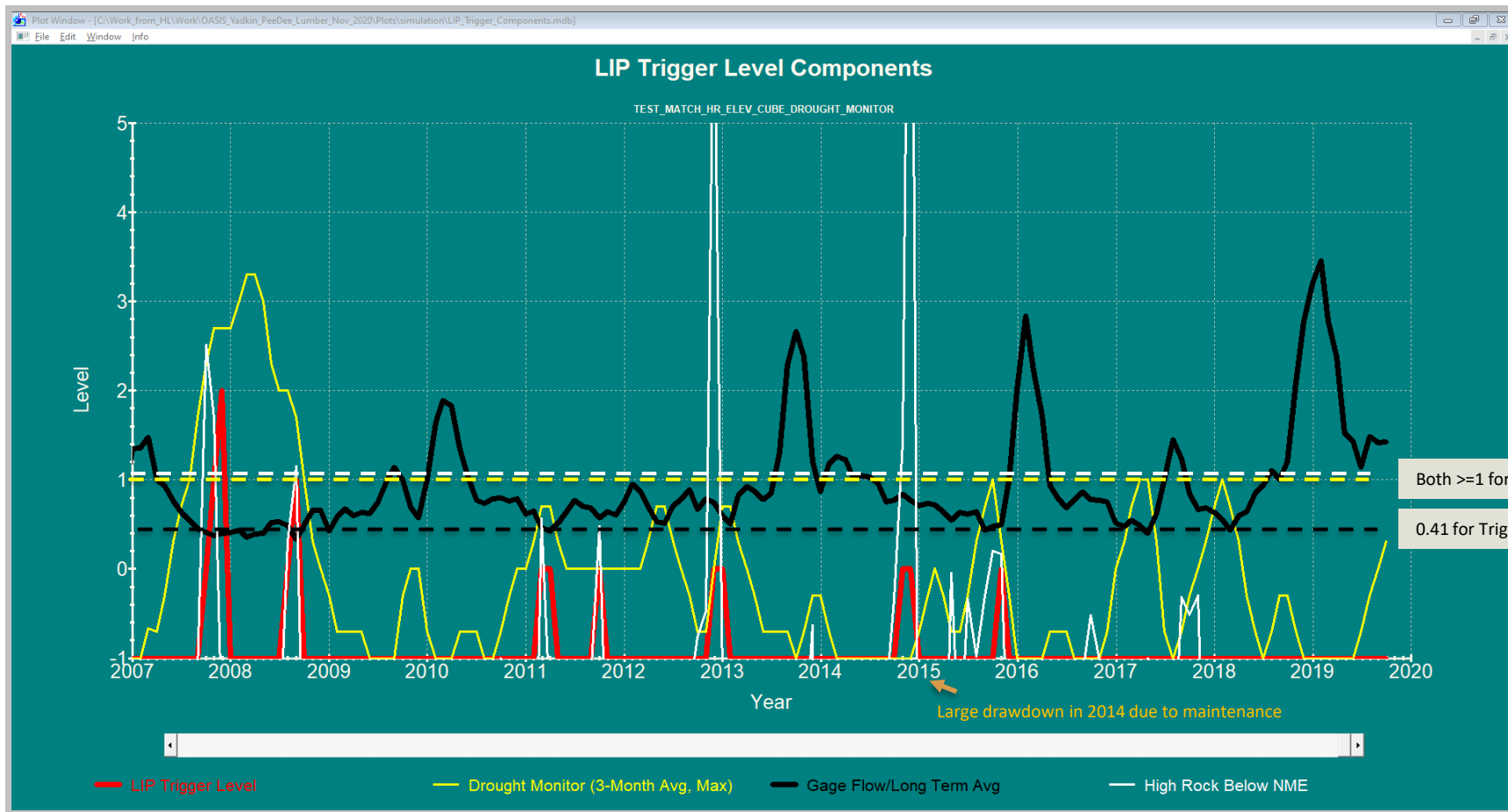
Stage 0:	High Rock HWEL < NME minus 0.5	NO	US Drought Monitor \Rightarrow 0	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < NME minus 0	AND	Average Inflow < 0.48	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < NME minus 0	AND	Average Inflow < 0.48	NO
Stage 1:	High Rock HWEL < NME minus 1	AND	US Drought Monitor \Rightarrow 1	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < NME minus 1	AND	Average Inflow < 0.41	NO
Stage 2:	High Rock HWEL < NME minus 2	AND	US Drought Monitor \Rightarrow 2	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < NME minus 2	AND	Average Inflow < 0.35	NO
Stage 3:	High Rock HWEL < NME minus 3	AND	US Drought Monitor \Rightarrow 3	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < NME minus 3	AND	Average Inflow < 0.30	NO
Stage 4:	High Rock HWEL < $\frac{1}{2}$ of NME minus CRWE	AND	US Drought Monitor \Rightarrow 4	NO
	OR High Rock HWEL < $\frac{1}{2}$ of NME minus CRWE	AND	Average Inflow < 0.30	NO

Evaluation Criteria for Recovery (If Previous LIP Stage \neq Stage -1)

Recovery from this LIP will be triggered by any of the three following conditions:

- Condition 1: If all three triggers associated with a lower numbered LIP Stage are met on the first of the month, the LIP recovery will be a general reversal of the staged approach on the first of each month.
OR
- Condition 2: If High Rock Reservoir water elevations return to at or above the NME PLUS 2.5 ft, the LIP will be discontinued immediately.
OR
- Condition 3: If High Rock Reservoir water elevations return to at or above the NME for 2 consecutive weeks, the LIP will be discontinued immediately.

LIP (End of Month Assessment) – Matching HR Historic Elevation



Actual LIP levels:

Sep and Oct 2007: 2

Jul and Aug 2008: 0 and 1, respect.

Feb 2011: 0

Sep 2011: 0

Nov 2012: 0

Oct and Nov 2014: 0 (due to maintenance)

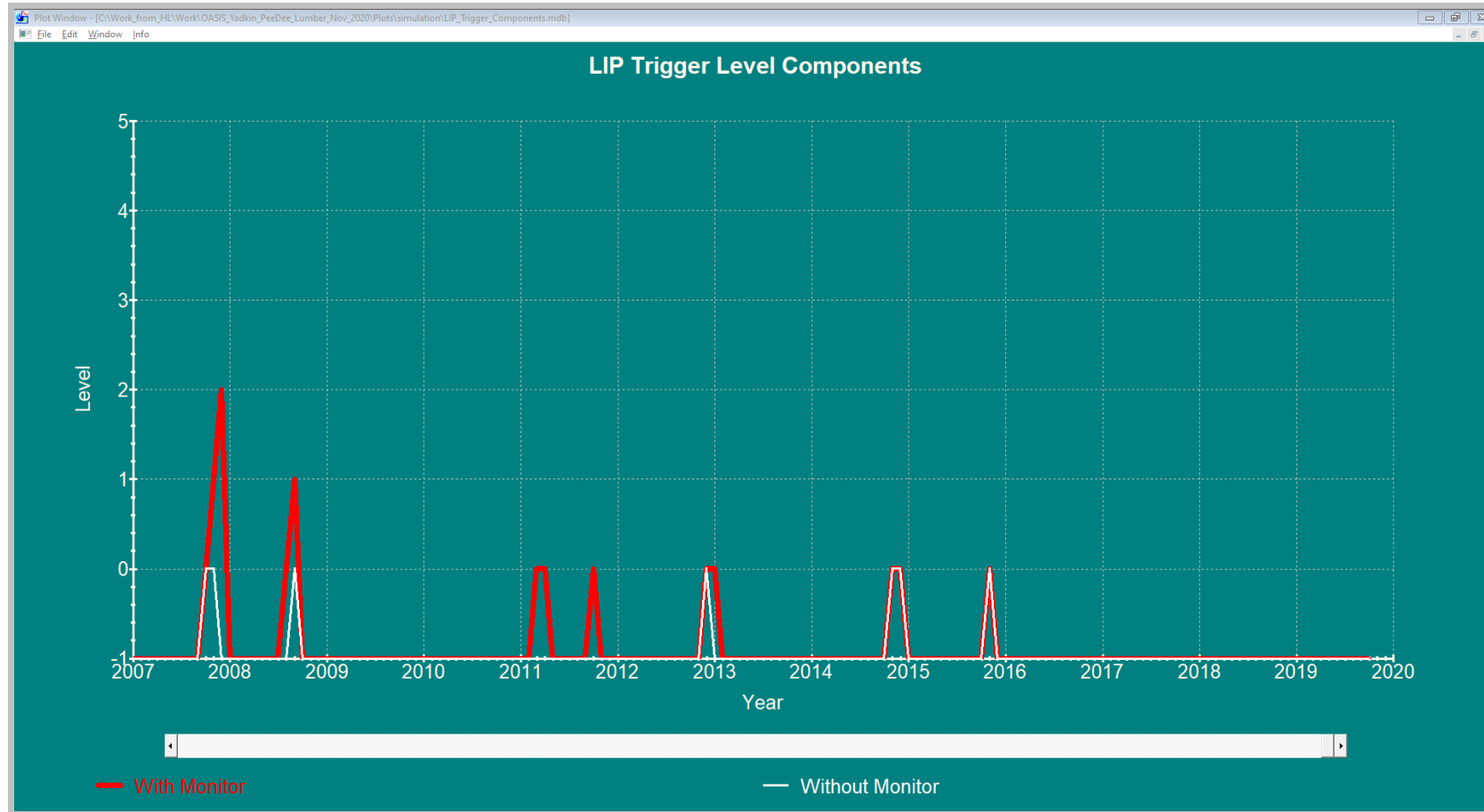
Oct 2015: 0

High Rock operations post-2007 LIP issuance may have differed from post-2017 license issuance.

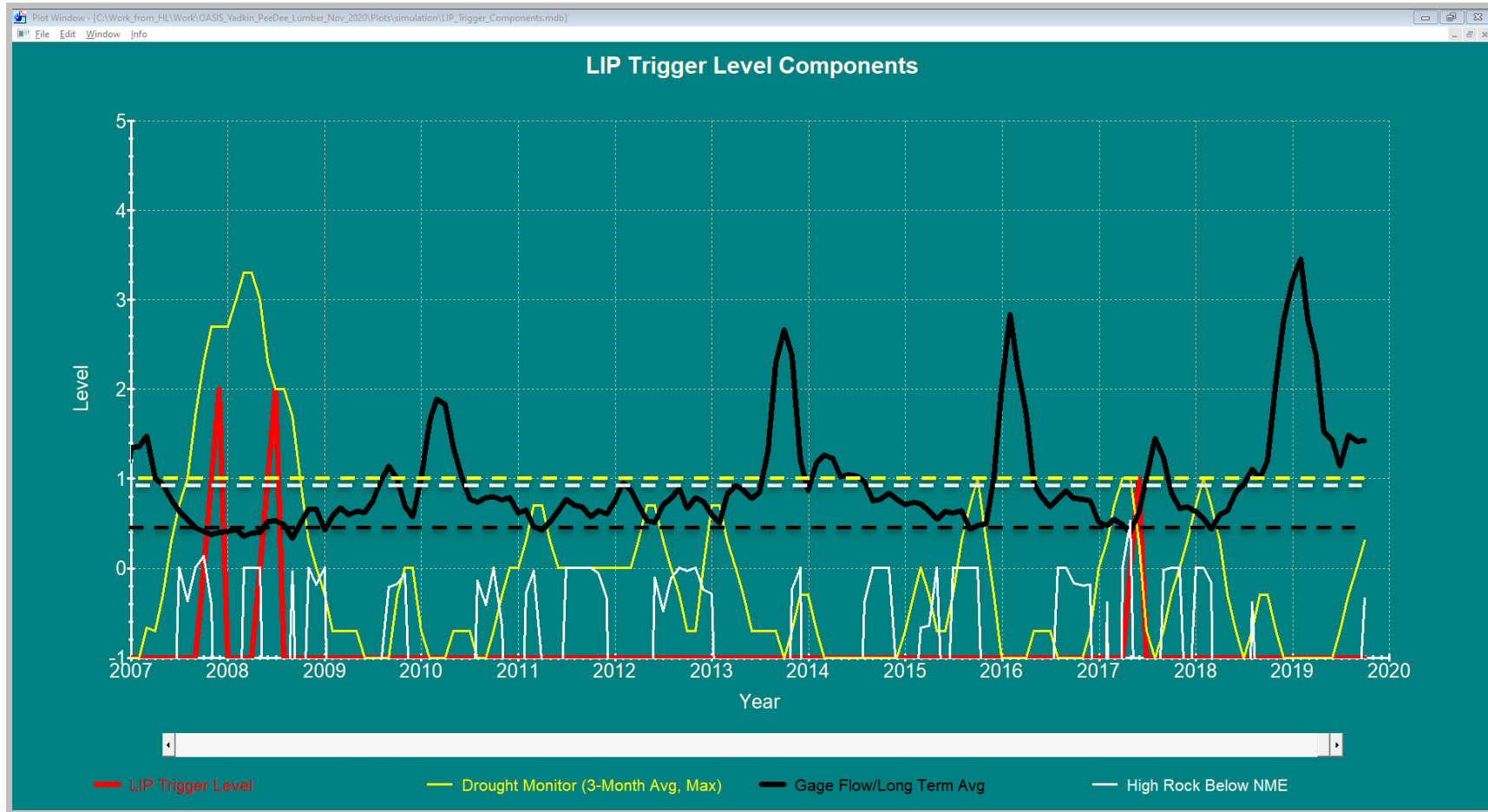
Timing of triggers might be offset by a month depending on when calculation is made.

Drought monitor 3-month average may differ from Cube's calculations (starting Feb 2007); Cube's used here except later when showing 2000 to 2007.

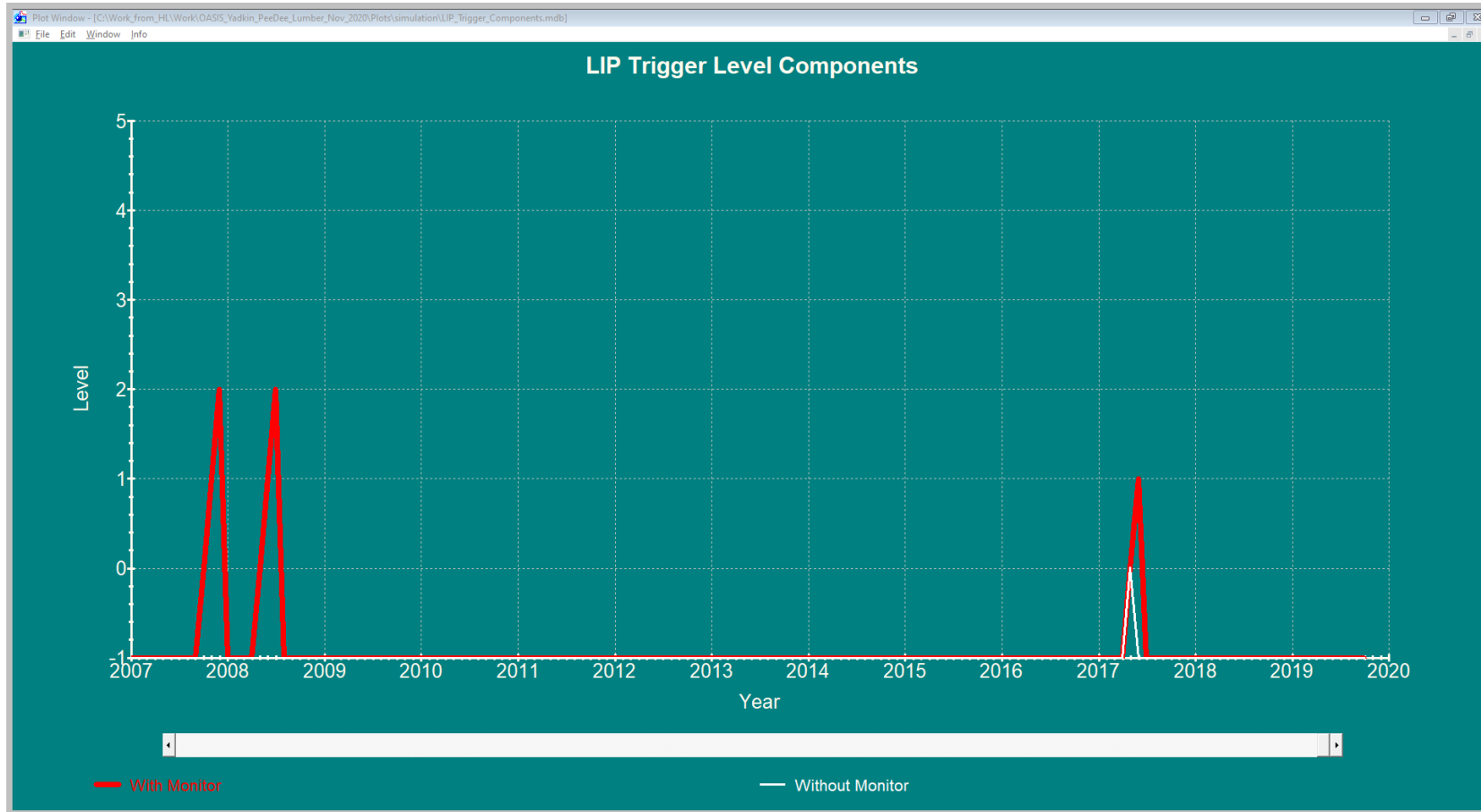
Impact of Drought Monitor



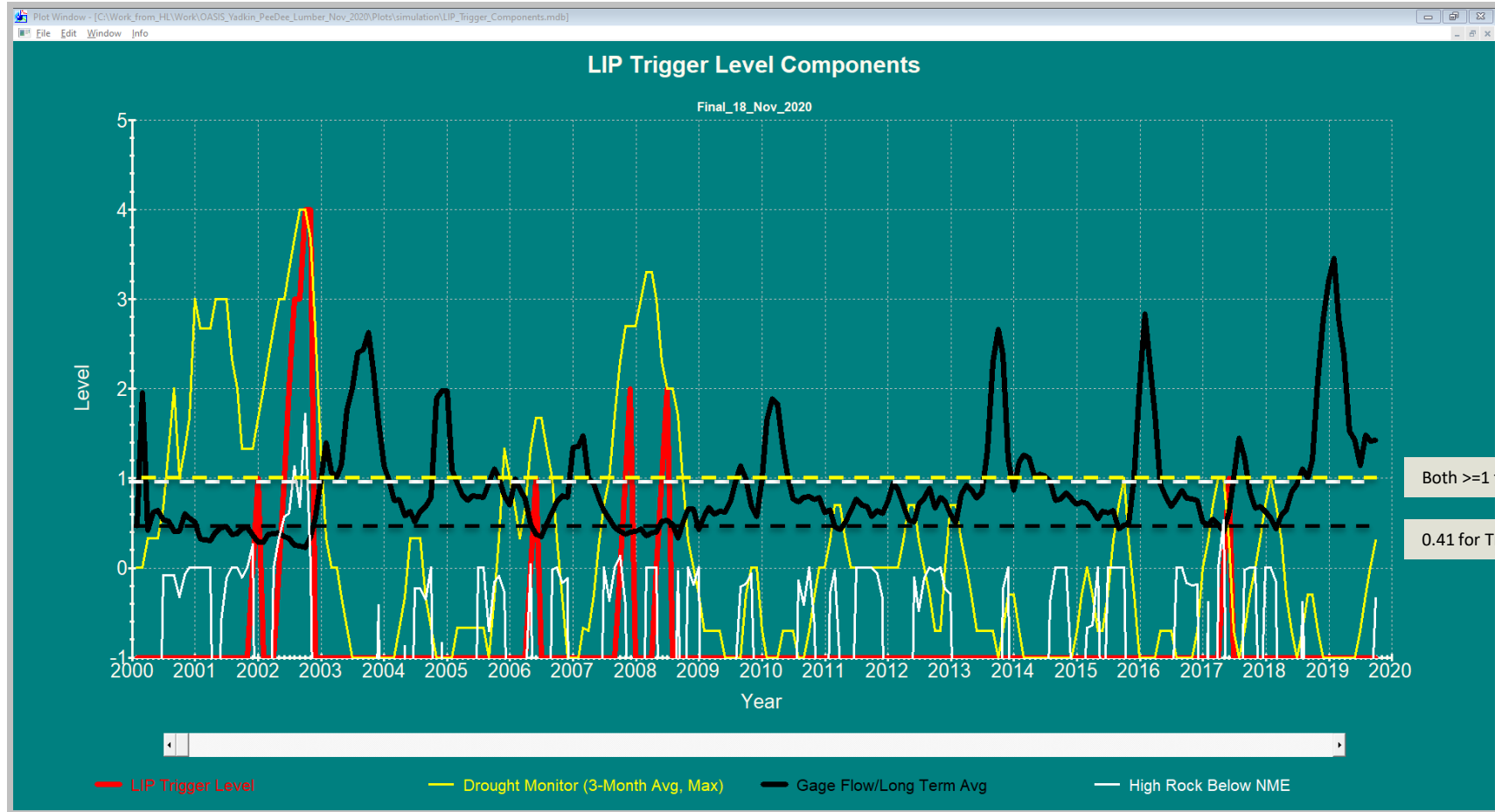
LIP - Simulation



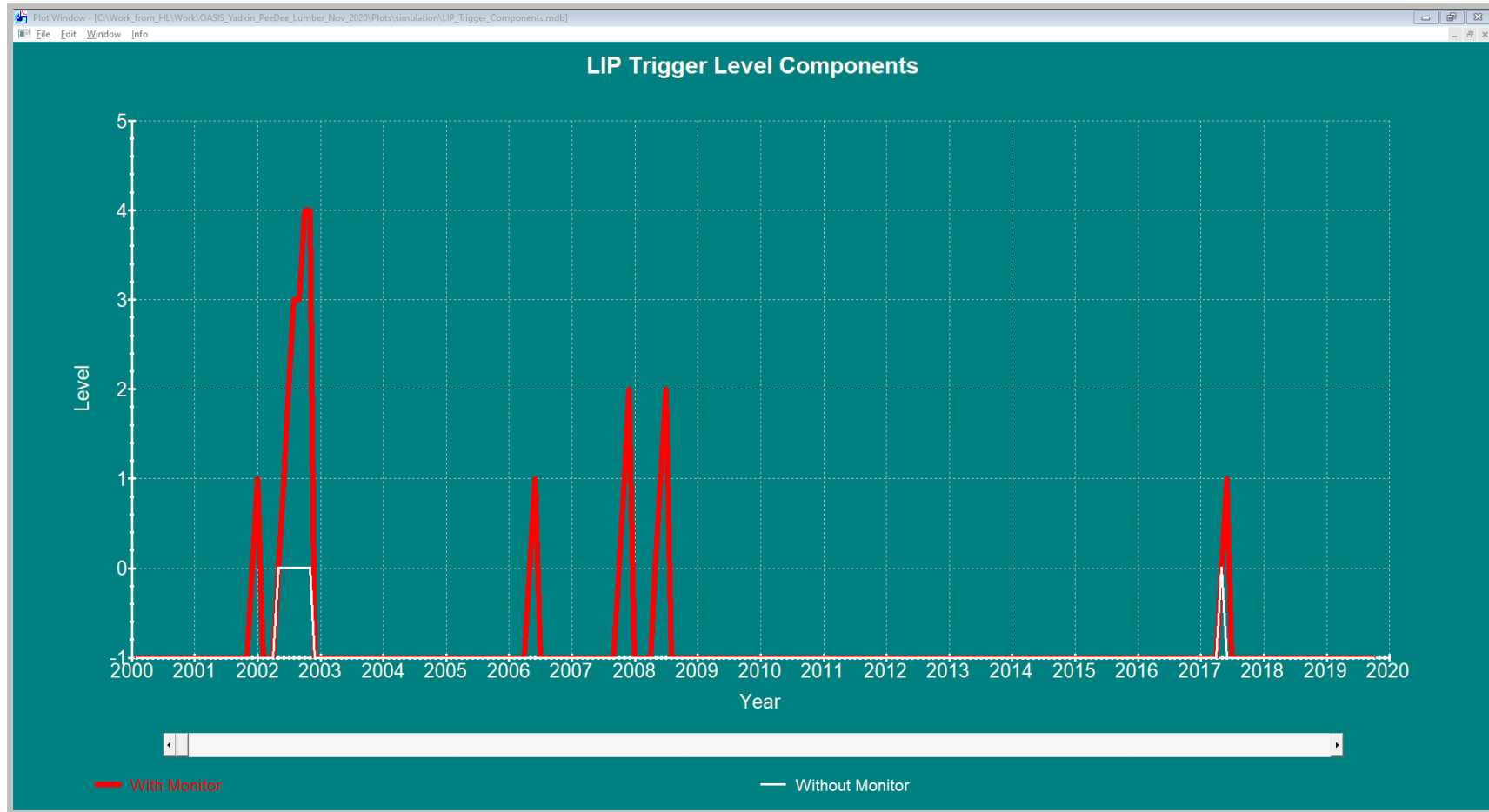
LIP – Simulation (With and Without Monitor)



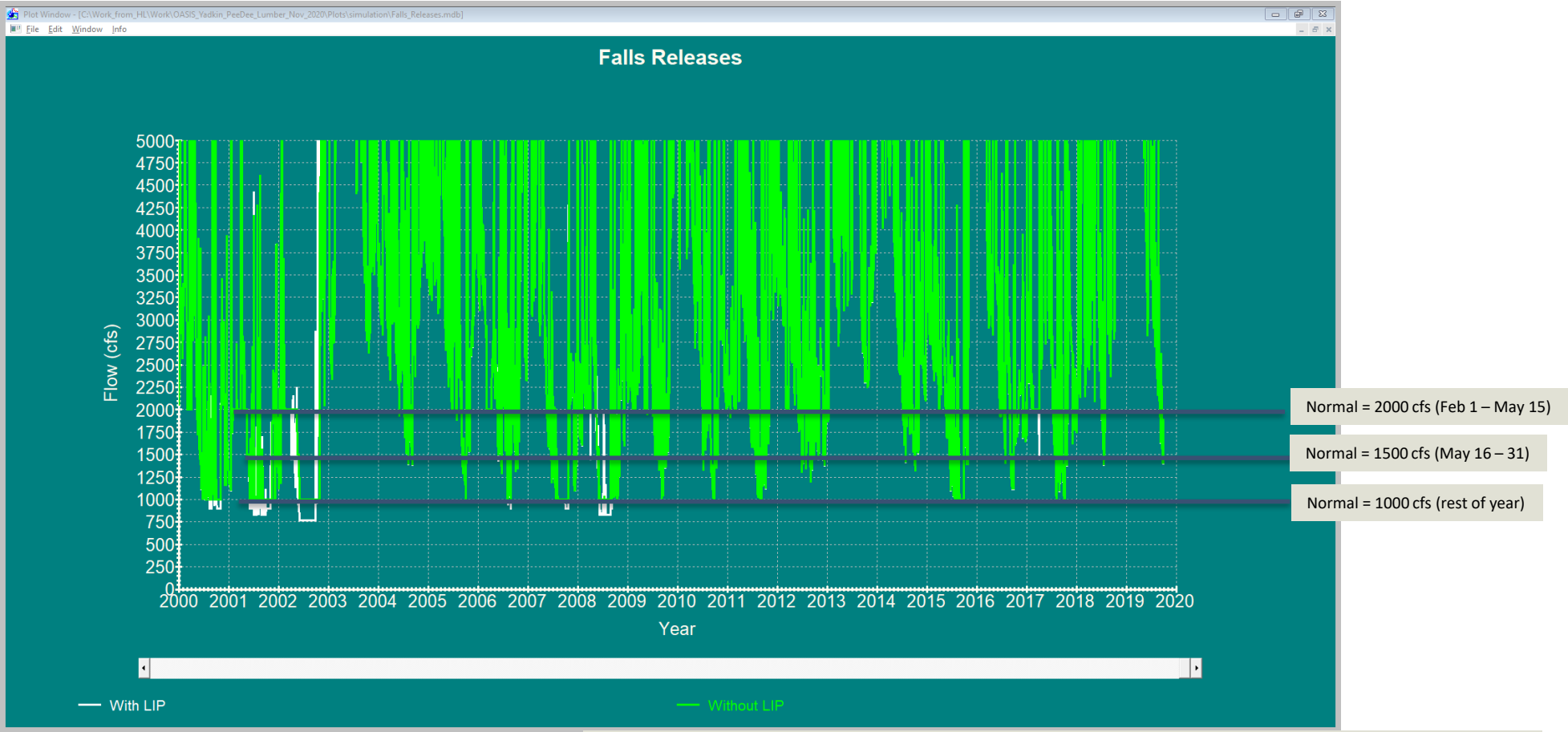
LIP Simulation Back to 2000



LIP – Simulation (With and Without Monitor)

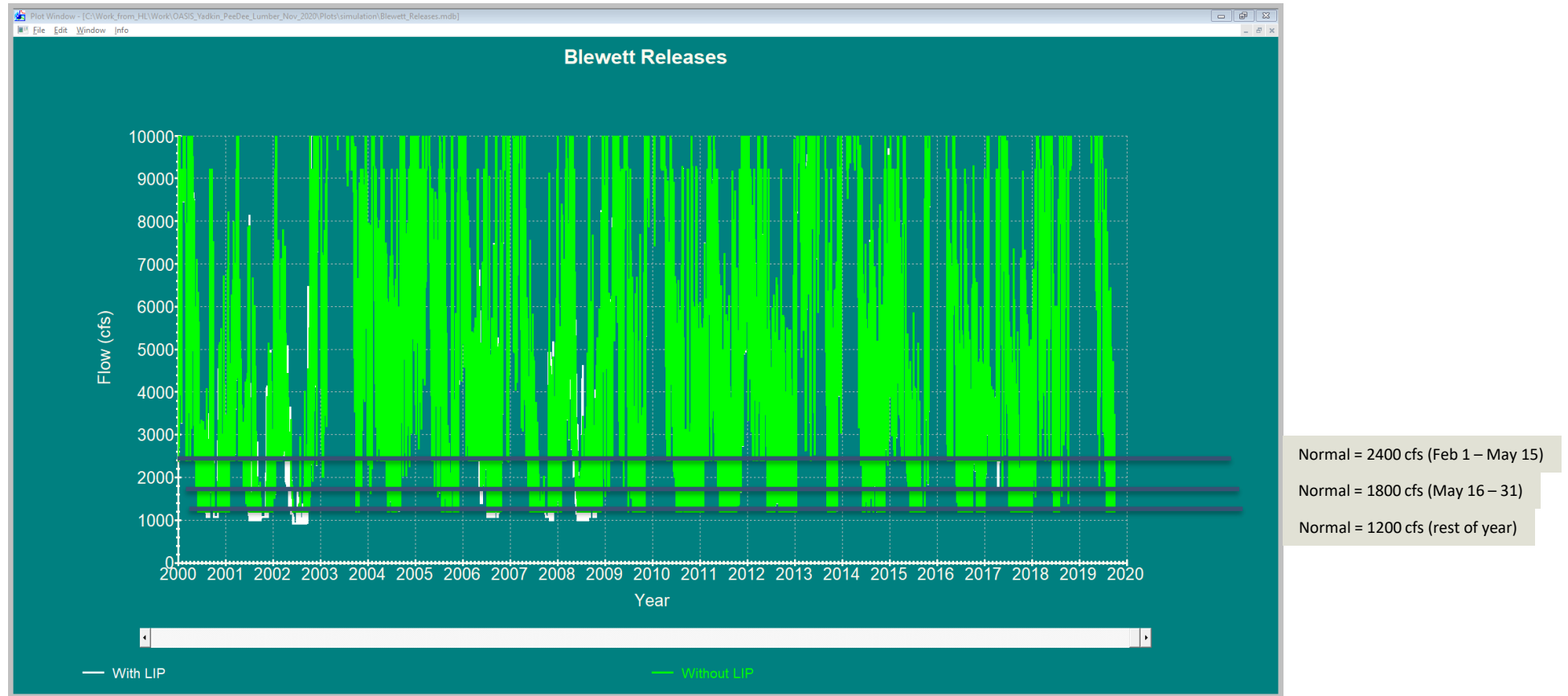


Impact of LIP on Flows

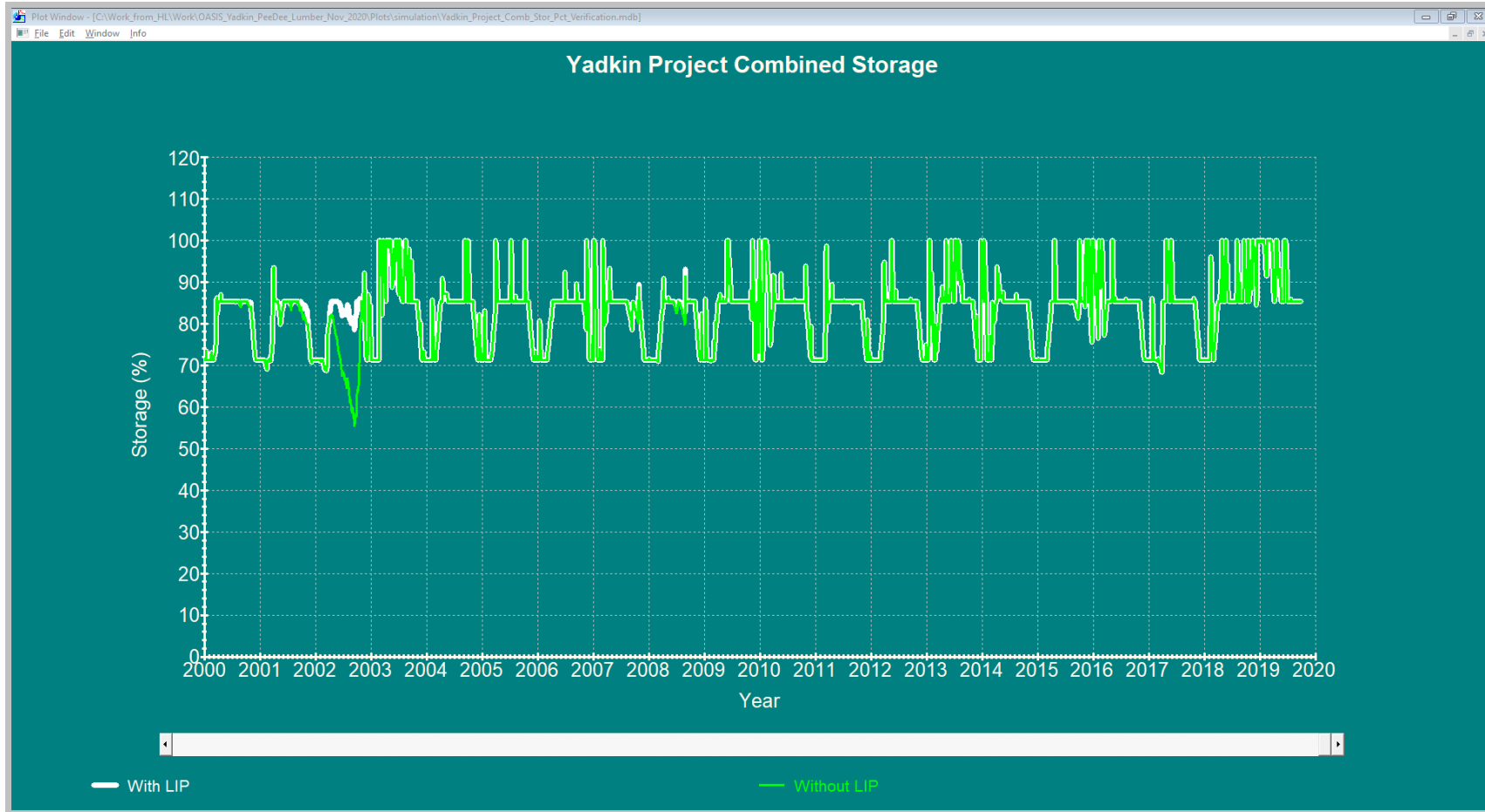


LIP on is with the drought monitor; No LIP also includes no utility WSRPs on – all set by switch in constants table (drought plans on or off)

Impact of LIP on Flows



Impact of LIP on Storage



Impact of LIP on Storage

